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Docket No. F-6892
Date March 15, 2001

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Madeline Gonzalez

(Signature of person mailing paper or fee)

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
Washington, D. C. 20231

[] ATTN: BOX PATENT APPLICATION
[X] ATTN: BOX PCT

[X] THIS IS THE NATIONAL STAGE OF PCT/JP00/05811 FILED August 28, 2000

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the [X] Utility [] Design patent application of:

Inventor/Application Identifier: Masahito NISHIURA et al.

For: ION-CONDUCTIVE POLYMERIC COMPOUND, POLYMERIC ELECTROLYTE
AND ELECTRIC DEVICE

Enclosed are:

- [] sheets of drawings ([X] formal [] informal size A4).
[X] 73 pages of specification, including claims and abstract.
[X] 73 total pages
[] Combined Declaration/Power of Attorney
[] Newly executed
[] Copy from prior application
[] Inventors deleted; see attached statement
[X] Inventor Information Sheet
[] Incorporation By Reference. The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein
[] Sequence Listing
[] Computer Readable Copy
[] Paper copy
[] The undersigned hereby affirms that the content of the paper and computer readable copies of the Sequence Listing are the same.
[] Cancel in this application original claims of the prior application before calculating the filing fee.

CLAIMS FILED

For	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate	Basic Fee
Total Claims	<u>75</u>	<u>55</u> (over 20)	x \$18.00	<u>\$990.00</u>
Independent Claims	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> (over 3)	x \$80.00	<u> </u>
[X] Multiple Dependent Claim			\$270.00	<u>\$270.00</u>
[] Reduce by 50% for Small Entity				<u> </u>
[] Foreign Language Filing Fee			\$130.00	<u> </u>
TOTAL FILING FEE				<u>\$2,120.00</u>
[X] Please charge Deposit Account No. 10-1250 in the amount of A duplicate copy of this sheet is attached.				<u>\$2,120.00</u>
[X] Please charge to Deposit Account No. 10-1250 any further fees under 37 CFR 1.16; 37 CFR 1.17; 37 CFR 1.492.				

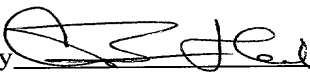
- ☒ Return Receipt Postcard
- ☒ Preliminary Amendment
- ☐ Assignment to _____
- ☐ Assignment is of record in prior application Serial No. _____
- ☐ Assignment Recordation Form Cover Sheet.
- ☐ Charge \$40.00 to Deposit Account No. 10-1250 for recording Assignment.
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement and/or Information Disclosure Citation
- ☐ English translation
- ☐ Small Entity Status is asserted.
- ☐ Applicant hereby claims the benefit of the filing date of the following provisional application(s) under the provisions of 35 USC 119.

☒ Applicant hereby claims the benefit of the filing date of the following applications under the provisions of 35 USC 119 of which certified copies ☐ will follow ☐ are enclosed ☒ have been filed in the International Bureau ☐ were filed in prior application No. _____

Japan Patent Appln. No. 11-248887, filed September 2, 1999
Japan Patent Appln. No. 11-248888, filed September 2, 1999
Japan Patent Appln. No. 11-248889, filed September 2, 1999
Japan Patent Appln. No. 11-318000, filed November 9, 1999.

- ☐ This is a ☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-Part of prior application Serial No. _____
- ☐ Amend the specification by inserting before the first line the sentence:
--This is a ☐ continuation, ☐ division, ☐ continuation-in-part, of application Serial No. _____, filed _____.

JORDAN AND HAMBURG LLP

By 
C. Bruce Hamburg
Reg. No. 22,389
Attorney for Applicants

F-6892

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : Masahito NISHIURA et al.
Serial No. : Not yet known (U.S. National Stage of
PCT/JP00/05811 filed August 28, 2000)
Filed : Concurrently herewith
For : ION-CONDUCTIVE POLYMERIC COMPOUND,
POLYMERIC ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTRIC
DEVICE

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Sir:

Preliminary to examination, please amend the above-identified patent
application as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS:

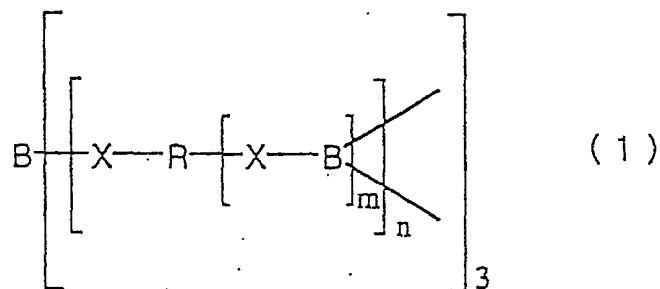
Cancel claim 17.

Amend claims 1-16, 18-20 and 22-31 as follows:

1. (Amended) An ion-conductive polymeric compound, comprising one or
more boron atoms in a polymeric structure.

F-6892

2. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 1 having being represented by the following general formula (1)

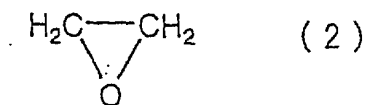


wherein X represents a hetero-atom, R represents a divalent to hexavalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, m represents an integer of 1 to 5, and n represents a recurring number of 1 or more.

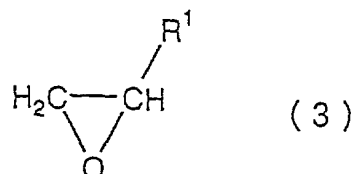
3. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the hetero-atom represented by X in general formula (1) is an oxygen atom.

4. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the group represented by R in general formula (1) is a polymer or a copolymer of compound (A) represented by the following formula (2) and/or compound (B) represented by the following formula (3)

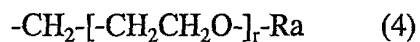
compound (A)



compound (B)



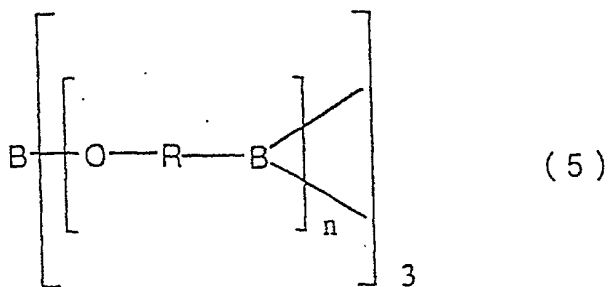
wherein R^1 represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4)



wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

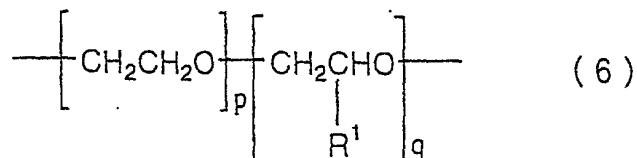
5. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim

1 having the following general formula (5)

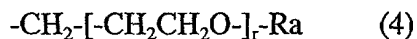


F-6892

wherein R represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, represented by the following formula (6), and n represents a recurring number of 1 or more

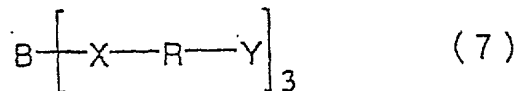


wherein R¹ is a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4), p represents an integer of 0 to 38,000, and q represents an integer of 0 to 28,000, provided p and q are not 0 at the same time



wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

6. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 1 obtained by crosslinking a compound represented by the following general formula (7)

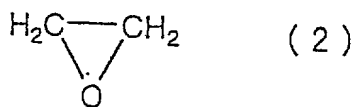


F-6892

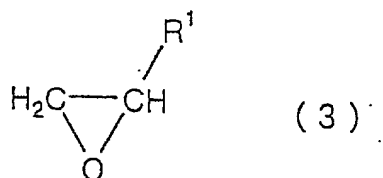
wherein X represents a hetero-atom, R represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, and Y represents a polymerizable functional group.

7. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 6, wherein R in general formula (7) is a polymer or a copolymer of compound (A) represented by the following formula (2) and/or compound (B) represented by the following formula (3)

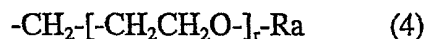
compound (A)



compound (B)

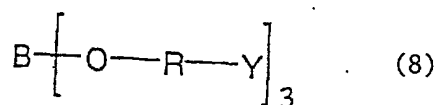


wherein R¹ represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4)

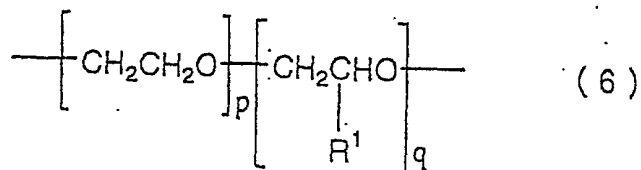


wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

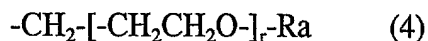
8. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 6 or 7, wherein the compound represented by general formula (7) is represented by the following general formula (8)



wherein R represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, represented by the following formula (6), and Y represents a polymerizable functional group



wherein R^1 represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4), p represents an integer of 0 to 38,000, and q represents an integer of 0 to 28,000, provided p and q are not 0 at the same time



wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

9. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 6 or 7, wherein the polymerizable functional group represented by Y is one or more selected from the group consisting of an acrylic residue, a methacrylic residue, an allyl group and a vinyl group.

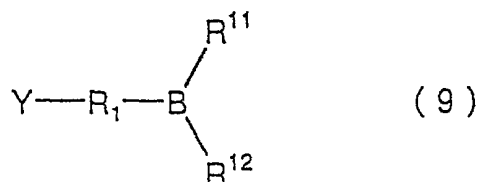
10. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 1, in which a boron atom is in a polymeric side chain.

11. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 1, in which a boron atom is bound to an end of a polymeric main chain and/or a polymeric side chain as a part of a boron compound.

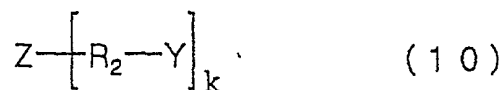
12. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 10 or 11, in which a boron atom is bound to an end of a polymeric side chain as a part of an organoboron compound.

F-6892

13. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 10 or 11 obtained by polymerizing a mixture of compounds represented by the following formulas (9) and (10) respectively



wherein R_1 represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 100, Y represents a polymerizable functional group, and R^{11} and R^{12} , which may be the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a monovalent group, or R^{11} and R^{12} are bound to each other to form a ring



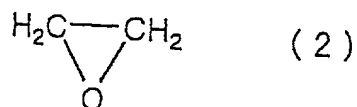
wherein R_2 represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, Y represents a polymerizable functional group, Z represents an active hydrogen residue, and k represents an integer of 2 to 6.

14. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 13, wherein R_1 in general formula (9) and/or R_2 in general formula (10) is a

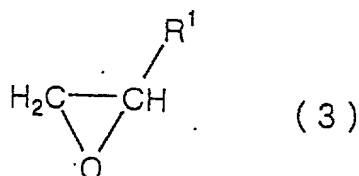
F-6892

polymer of compound (A) represented by the following formula (2) and/or compound (B) represented by the following formula (3)

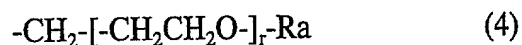
compound (A)



compound (B)

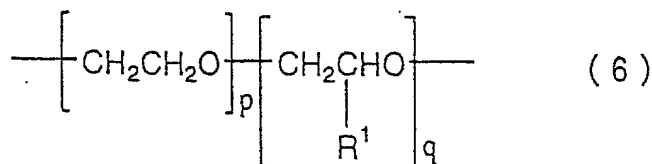


wherein R¹ represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4)

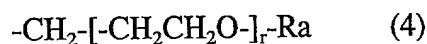


wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

15. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 13, wherein R₁ in general formula (9) and/or R₂ in general formula (10) is a divalent group represented by the following formula



wherein R¹ represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4), p represents an integer of 0 to 38,000, and q represents an integer of 0 to 28,000, provided p and q are not 0 at the same time



wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

16. The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 13, wherein R¹¹ and R¹² in general formula (9) are one or more selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group, an aryl group, derivatives thereof and fluorine-substituted derivatives thereof.

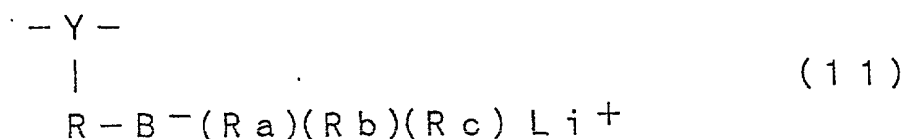
18. (Amended) A polymeric electrolyte comprising one or more of the ion-conductive polymeric compounds according to any one of claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 10 and 11.

F-6892

19. (Amended) The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 18, further comprising a nonaqueous solvent.

20. (Amended) The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 19, wherein the nonaqueous solvent is an aprotic solvent.

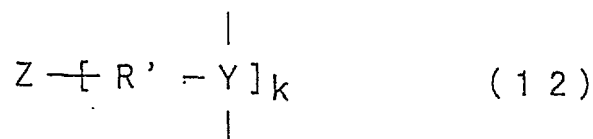
22. (Amended) The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 21, wherein the polymeric compound has a structural unit represented by the following general formula (11) in a molecule



wherein Y represents a residue of a polymerizable functional group, R represents a group capable of being bound to the polymerizable functional group and the boron atom and having a molecular weight of at least 40, and Ra, Rb and Rc, which may be the same or different, each represent a group capable of being bound to the boron atom.

F-6892

23. The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 22, wherein the polymeric compound is a copolymer further having a structural unit represented by the following general formula (12)



wherein Y represents a residue of a polymerizable functional group, Z represents a residue of an active hydrogen compound, R' represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, and k represents an integer of 2 to 6.

24. (Amended) The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 21, which further comprises an aprotic solvent.

25. (Amended) The polymeric electrolyte according to any one of claims 21 to 23, which further comprises an electrolytic salt.

26. (Amended) The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 25, wherein the electrolytic salt is a lithium salt.

F-6892

27. (Amended) The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 26, wherein the lithium salt is one or more selected from the group consisting of LiBF_4 , LiPF_6 , LiClO_4 , LiAsF_6 , LiCF_3SO_3 , $\text{LiN}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2$, $\text{LiN}(\text{C}_2\text{F}_5\text{SO}_2)_2$, $\text{LiC}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_3$, LiCl , LiF , LiBr , LiI , derivatives and thereof.

28. (Amended) The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 24, wherein the aprotic solvent is one or more selected from the group consisting of carbonates, lactones, ethers, sulfolanes and dioxolanes.

29. (Amended) An electric device comprising the polymeric electrolyte according to claim 18.

30. (Amended) A cell comprising a positive electrode, a negative electrode and the polymeric electrolyte according to claim 18, said electrodes being linked through said electrolyte.

31. (Amended) The cell according to claim 30, wherein the positive electrode is made of a double metal oxide capable of occluding and releasing lithium ions, and the negative electrode is made of a lithium metal, a lithium alloy or a compound capable of occluding and releasing lithium ions reversibly.

F-6892

The Appendix hereto shows the changes in the amended claims.

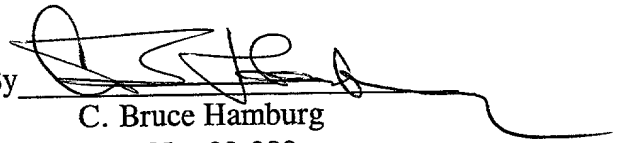
REMARKS

The present amendment eliminates obvious informalities from the viewpoint
of U.S. practice.

Respectfully submitted,

JORDAN AND HAMBURG LLP

By



C. Bruce Hamburg
Reg. No. 22,389
Attorney for Applicants

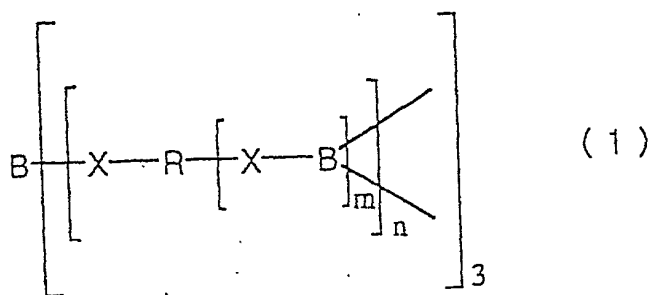
122 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10168
(212) 986-2340

APPENDIX

PENDING CLAIMS WITH AMENDMENTS EFFECTED THEREIN

1. (Amended) An ion-conductive polymeric compound, [characterized in that] comprising one or more boron atoms [are present] in a polymeric structure.

2. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 1[, characterized by] having being represented by the following general formula (1)[.]



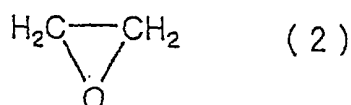
wherein X represents a hetero-atom, R represents a divalent to hexavalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, m represents an integer of 1 to 5, and n represents a recurring number of 1 or more.

F-6892

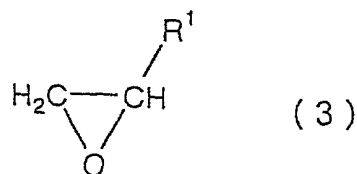
3. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 1 or 2, [characterized in that] wherein the hetero-atom represented by X in general formula (1) is an oxygen atom.

4. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to [any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that] claim 1 or 2, wherein the group represented by R in general formula (1) is a polymer or a copolymer of compound (A) represented by the following formula (2) and/or compound (B) represented by the following formula (3)[.]

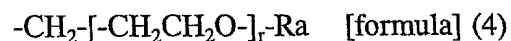
compound (A)



compound (B)



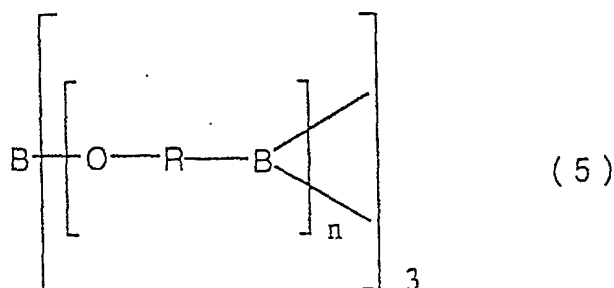
wherein R¹ represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4)



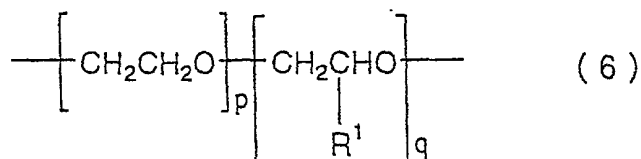
F-6892

wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

5. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to [any one of claims 1 to 4, characterized by being represented by] claim 1 having the following general formula (5)[.]



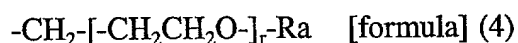
wherein R represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, represented by the following formula (6), and n represents a recurring number of 1 or more[.]



wherein R¹ is a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4), p

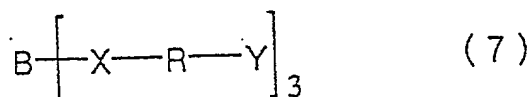
F-6892

represents an integer of 0 to 38,000, and q represents an integer of 0 to 28,000, provided p and q are not 0 at the same time[.]



wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

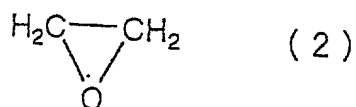
6. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 1[, characterized by being] obtained by crosslinking a compound represented by the following general formula (7)[.]



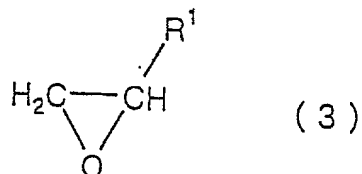
wherein X represents a hetero-atom, R represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, and Y represents a polymerizable functional group.

7. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 6, [characterized in that] wherein R in general formula (7) is a polymer or a copolymer of compound (A) represented by the following formula (2) and/or compound (B) represented by the following formula (3)[.]

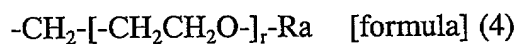
compound (A)



compound (B)

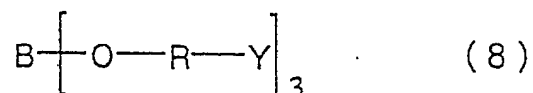


wherein R¹ represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4)

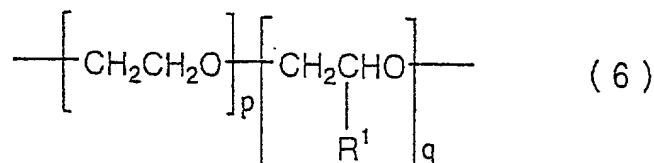


wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

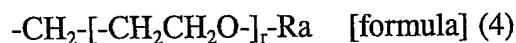
8. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 6 or 7, [characterized in that] wherein the compound represented by general formula (7) is represented by the following general formula (8)[.]



wherein R represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, represented by the following formula (6), and Y represents a polymerizable functional group[.]



wherein R¹ represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4), p represents an integer of 0 to 38,000, and q represents an integer of 0 to 28,000, provided p and q are not 0 at the same time[.]



wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

9. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to [any one of claims 6 to 8, characterized in that] claim 6 or 7, wherein the polymerizable functional group represented by Y is one or more selected from the group consisting of an acrylic residue, a methacrylic residue, an allyl group and a vinyl group.

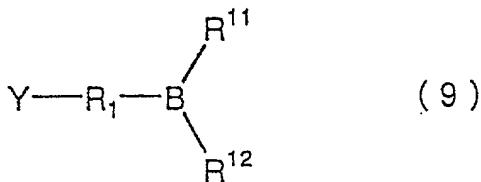
F-6892

10. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 1, [characterized] in [that the] which a boron atom is [present] in a polymeric side chain.

11. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 1, [characterized in that the] in which a boron atom is bound to an end of a polymeric main chain and/or a polymeric side chain as a part of a boron compound.

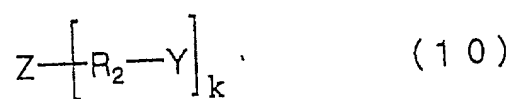
12. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 10 or 11, [characterized in that the] in which a boron atom is bound to an end of a polymeric side chain as a part of [a] an organoboron compound.

13. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to [any one of claims 10 to 12, characterized by being] claim 10 or 11 obtained by polymerizing a mixture of compounds represented by the following formulas (9) and (10) respectively[.]



F-6892

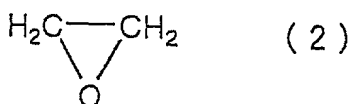
wherein R_1 represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 100, Y represents a polymerizable functional group, and R^{11} and R^{12} , which may be the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a monovalent group, or R^{11} and R^{12} are bound to each other to form a ring[.]



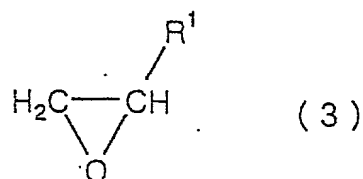
wherein R_2 represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, Y represents a polymerizable functional group, Z represents an active hydrogen residue, and k represents an integer of 2 to 6.

14. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 13, [characterized in that] wherein R_1 in general formula (9) and/or R_2 in general formula (10) is a polymer of compound (A) represented by the following formula (2) and/or compound (B) represented by the following formula (3)[.]

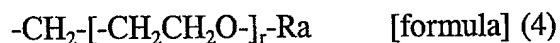
compound (A)



compound (B)

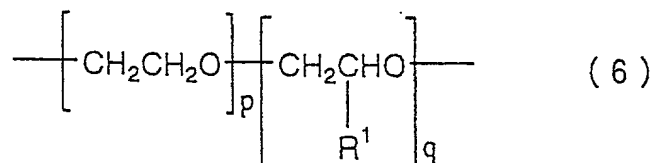


wherein R¹ represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4)



wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

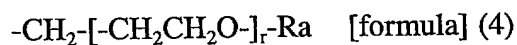
15. (Amended) The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 13 [or 14], [characterized in that] wherein R1 in general formula (9) and/or R2 in general formula (10) is a divalent group represented by the following formula



wherein R¹ represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4), p represents an integer of 0 to 38,000, and q represents

F-6892

an integer of 0 to 28,000, provided p and q are not 0 at the same time[.]



wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

16. The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to [any one of claims 13 to 15, characterized in that] claim 13, wherein R¹¹ and R¹² in general formula (9) are one or more selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group, an aryl group, derivatives thereof and fluorine-substituted derivatives thereof.

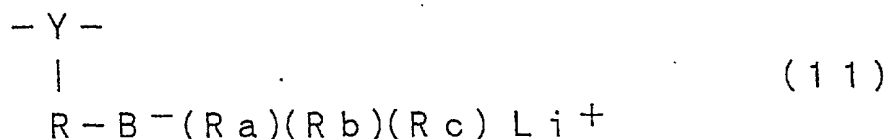
18. (Amended) A polymeric electrolyte comprising one or more [types] of the ion-conductive polymeric [compound] compounds according to any one of claims 1 [to 16], 2, 6, 7, 10 and 11.

19. (Amended) The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 18, [characterized by] further comprising a nonaqueous solvent.

20. (Amended) The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 19, [characterized in that] wherein the nonaqueous solvent is an aprotic solvent.

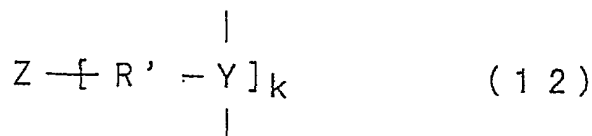
F-6892

22. (Amended) The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 21, [characterized in that] wherein the polymeric compound has a structural unit represented by the following general formula (11) in a molecule[.]



wherein Y represents a residue of a polymerizable functional group, R represents a group capable of being bound to the polymerizable functional group and the boron atom and having a molecular weight of at least 40, and Ra, Rb and Rc, which may be the same or different, each represent a group capable of being bound to the boron atom.

23. The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 22, [characterized in that] wherein the polymeric compound is a copolymer further having a structural unit represented by the following general formula (12)



wherein Y represents a residue of a polymerizable functional group, Z represents a residue of an active hydrogen compound, R'

F-6892

represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, and k represents an integer of 2 to 6.

24. (Amended) The polymeric electrolyte according to [any one of claims] claim 21 [to 23], which further comprises an aprotic solvent.

25. (Amended) The polymeric electrolyte according to any one of claims 21 to [24] 23, which further comprises an electrolytic salt.

26. (Amended) The polymeric electrolyte according to claim [18 or] 25, [characterized in that] wherein the electrolytic salt is a lithium salt.

27. (Amended) The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 26, [characterized in that] wherein the lithium salt is one or more selected from the group consisting of LiBF₄, LiPF₆, LiClO₄, LiAsF₆, LiCF₃SO₃, LiN(CF₃SO₂)₂, LiN(C₂F₅SO₂)₂, LiC(CF₃SO₂)₃, LiCl, LiF, LiBr, LiI, derivatives and thereof.

28. (Amended) The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 21 or 24, [characterized in that] wherein the aprotic solvent is one or more selected from the group consisting of carbonates, lactones, ethers, sulfolanes and dioxolanes.

F-6892

29. (Amended) An electric device [using] comprising the polymeric electrolyte according to [any one of claims 17 to 28] claim 18.

30. (Amended) A cell [in which] comprising a positive electrode [and], a negative electrode [are linked through] and the polymeric electrolyte according to [any one of claims 17 to 28] claim 18, said electrodes being linked through said electrolyte.

31. (Amended) The cell according to claim 30, [characterized in that] wherein the positive electrode is made of a double metal oxide capable of occluding and releasing lithium ions, and the negative electrode is made of a lithium metal, a lithium alloy or a compound capable of occluding and releasing lithium ions reversibly.

DESCRIPTION**ION-CONDUCTIVE POLYMERIC COMPOUND, POLYMERIC
ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTRIC DEVICE****Technical Field**

The present invention relates to a novel ion-conductive polymeric compound, a polymeric electrolyte and an electric device using the same.

Background of the Invention

According to the development of cells having a high voltage and a high capacity, a large number of various polymeric electrolytes have been proposed. However, polymeric electrolytes have an ionic conductivity which is lower than that of aqueous electrolytes by more than one figure. Further, for example, a polymeric electrolyte using polyethylene glycol has defects that it is low in transfer and transport rates of charge carrier ions. Thus, attempts of improvement have been made by using various methods.

In view of the foregoing, the invention has been made, and it aims to provide a polymeric electrolyte which is improved in a transport rate of charge carrier ions. Moreover, the invention provides a novel ion-conductive polymeric compound used in the polymeric electrolyte, and further an electric

device such as a cell or the like, which is improved in performance by using the polymeric electrolyte.

Disclosure of the Invention

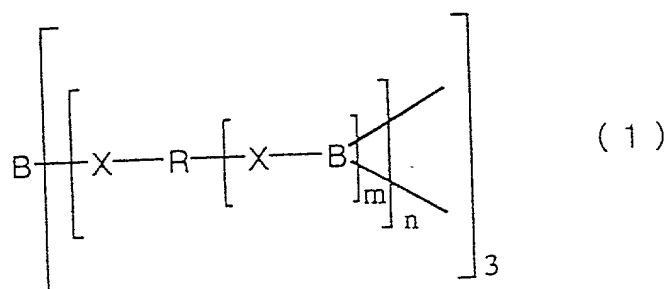
The present inventors have assiduously conducted investigations to solve the problems, and have consequently found that dissociation of an electrolytic salt can be expedited by using a polymeric compound having a trivalent boron atom in the structure (hereinafter referred to as a trivalent boron-containing polymeric compound or an ion-conductive polymeric compound) which is a Lewis acid and a transport rate of charge carrier ions can be controlled by trapping counter ions of charge carrier ions in the polymeric chain.

Further, it has been found that a transport rate of charge carrier ions is also improved by incorporating a polymeric compound containing a tetravalent boron atom (hereinafter referred to as a tetravalent boron-containing polymeric compound) in a polymeric electrolyte.

The invention is based on these findings. That is, in the ion-conductive polymeric compound of the invention, one or more trivalent boron atoms are present in the polymeric structure. Specific examples thereof include the following three.

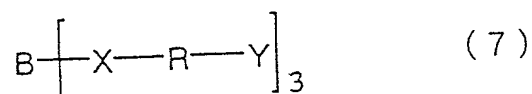
The first compound is represented by the following

general formula (1).



In formula (1), X represents a hetero-atom, R represents a divalent to hexavalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, m represents an integer of 1 to 5, and n represents a recurring number of 1 or more.

The second compound is that obtained by crosslinking a compound represented by the following general formula (7).



In formula (7), X represents a hetero-atom, R represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, and Y represents a polymerizable functional group.

The third compound is a compound in which a boron atom is present in, for example, a polymeric side chain, preferably a compound in which a boron atom is bound to an end of a polymeric main chain and/or a polymeric side chain as a part of a boron compound, more preferably a compound in which a boron atom is bound to an end of a polymeric side chain as a part of an organoboron compound.

The first of polymeric electrolytes of the invention

contains one or more of the foregoing ion-conductive polymeric compounds and an electrolytic salt and further, as required, a nonaqueous solvent.

As the electrolytic salt, for example, a lithium salt is used, and as the nonaqueous solvent, for example, an aprotic solvent is used.

Further, the second polymeric electrolyte of the invention contains a tetravalent boron-containing polymer, and further, as required, an aprotic solvent and/or an electrolytic salt.

Moreover, the electric device of the invention uses any of the polymeric electrolytes. For example, when the electric device is a cell, a positive electrode and a negative electrode are linked through any of the polymeric electrolytes.

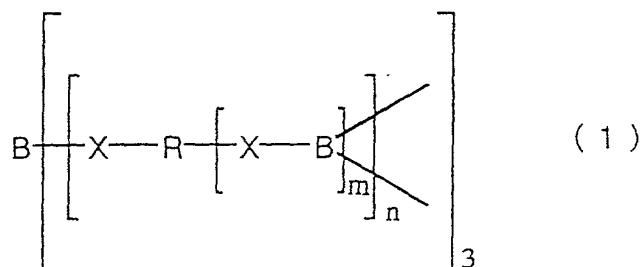
Best Mode For Carrying Out the Invention

Preferable embodiments of the invention are described below. However, the invention is not limited thereto.

1. Boron-containing polymeric compound

(1) First ion-conductive polymeric compound

The first of the ion-conductive polymeric compounds of the invention is represented by the following general formula (1) as described above.

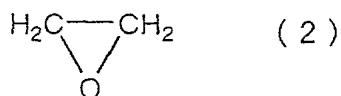


In formula (1), X represents a hetero-atom, R represents a divalent to hexavalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, m represents an integer of 1 to 5, and n represents a recurring number of 1 or more.

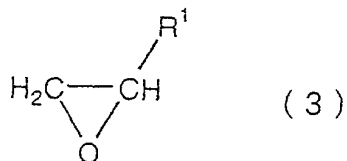
The hetero-atom represented by X in formula (1) is preferably an oxygen atom. The molecular weight of R is at least 150, preferably at least 150 and at most 1,700,000. n is preferably at least 1 and at most 100.

R in formula (1) is preferably a polymer or a copolymer of compound (A) represented by the following formula (2) and/or compound (B) represented by the following formula (3).

compound (A)



compound (B)



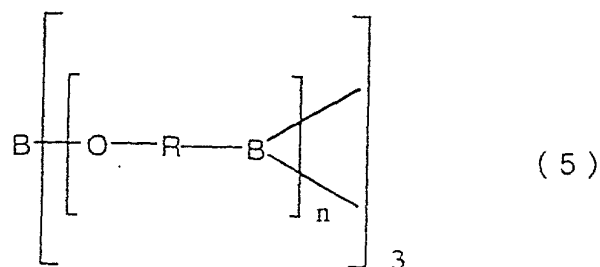
In formula (3), R¹ represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented

by the following formula (4).

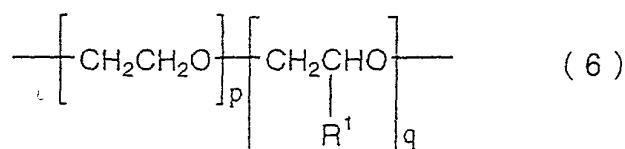


In formula (4), r is 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

The ion-conductive polymeric compound is especially preferably a compound represented by the following general formula (5).



In formula (5), R represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, represented by the following formula (6), and n represents a recurring number of 1 or more.



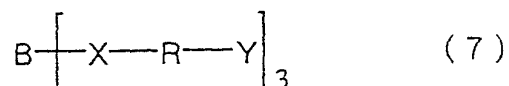
In formula (6), R¹ represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by formula (4), p represents an integer of 0 to 38,000, and q represents an integer of 0 to 28,000, provided p and q are not 0 at the same time.

The molecular weight of R in formula (5) is preferably

at least 150 and at most 1,700,000. The recurring number represented by n is preferably at least 5 and at most 100.

(2) Second ion-conductive polymeric compound

The second ion-conductive polymeric compound is obtained by crosslinking a compound represented by the following general formula (7).

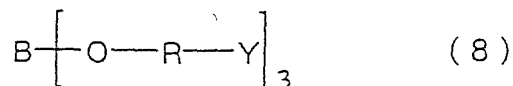


In formula (7), X represents a hetero-atom, R represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, and Y represents a polymerizable functional group.

R in general formula (7) is not particularly limited. It is preferably a polymer or a copolymer of compound (A) represented by formula (2) and/or compound (B) represented by formula (3).

The molecular weight of R in formula (7) is at least 150, preferably at least 150 and at most 1,700,000.

The compound represented by general formula (7) is especially preferably a compound represented by the following general formula (8).



In formula (8), R represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, represented by formula (6), and Y represents a polymerizable functional group. The

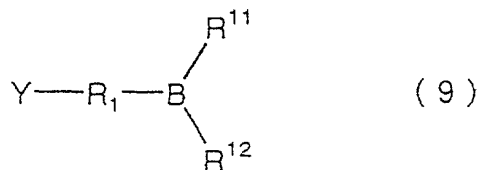
molecular weight of R is preferably at least 150 and at most 1,700,000.

The polymerizable functional group Y in formulas (7) and (8) are not particularly limited. Preferable examples thereof include an acrylic residue, a methacrylic residue, an allyl group and a vinyl group.

(3) Third ion-conductive polymeric compound

The third ion-conductive polymeric compound is, as mentioned above, for example, a compound in which one or more boron atoms are present in a polymeric side chain, preferably a compound in which one or more boron atoms are bound to an end of a polymeric main chain and/or a polymeric side chain as a part of a boron compound, more preferably to an end of a polymeric side chain as a part of an organoboron compound.

The third ion-conductive polymeric compound can be obtained by polymerizing a mixture of compounds represented by the following general formulas (9) and (10).



In formula (9), R_1 represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 100, and R_2 in formula (10) represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at

least 150. With respect to the molecular weights of the two, preferably, that of R_1 is at least 100 and at most 1,700,000, and that of R_2 is at least 150 and at most 1,700,000.

The mixing ratio of the compounds represented by formulas (9) and (10) is 1/99 to 99/1, preferably 10/90 to 90/10 in terms of a weight ratio.

R_1 in formula (9) and/or R_2 in formula (10) is not particularly limited, but preferably a polymer or a copolymer of compound (A) represented by formula (2) and/or compound (B) represented by formula (3), most preferably a compound represented by formula (6).

In formulas (9) and (10), Y represents a polymerizable functional group. Preferable examples thereof include a (meth)acrylic residue, an allyl group and a vinyl group.

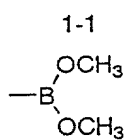
In formula (9), R^{11} and R^{12} , which may be the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a monovalent group. Examples of the monovalent group include an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an aryl group, an alkenyl group, an alkynyl group, an aralkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, a formyl group, an aryloxy group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, an acyloxy group, a sulfonyloxy group, an amino group, an alkylamino group, an arylamino group, a carboxyamino group, an oxysulfonylamino group, a sulfonamido group, an oxycarbonylamino group, a ureido group, an acyl group, an oxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl

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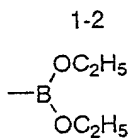
group, a sulfonyl group, a sulfinyl group, an oxysulfonyl group, a sulfamoyl group, a carboxylic group, a sulfonic group, a phosphonic group, a heterocyclic group, $-B(R^a)(R^b)$, $-OB(R^a)(R^b)$ and $-OSi(R^a)(R^b)(R^c)$. R^a , R^b and R^c herein each represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a monovalent group. Examples of the monovalent group include an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an aryl group, an alkenyl group, an alkynyl group, an aralkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, a formyl group, an aryloxy group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, an acyloxy group, a sulfonyloxy group, an amino group, an alkylamino group, an arylamino group, a carboxyamino group, an oxysulfonylamino group, a sulfonamide group, an oxycarbonylamino group, a ureido group, an acyl group, an oxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, a sulfonyl group, a sulfinyl group, an oxysulfonyl group, a sulfamoyl group, a carboxylic group, a sulfonic group, a phosphonic group, a heterocyclic group and derivatives thereof. Further in formula (9), R^{11} and R^{12} may be bound to each other to form a ring, and this ring may have a substituent. Still further, each group may be substituted with a group which can be substituted.

R^{11} and R^{12} are preferably those selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group, an aryl group, derivatives thereof and fluorine-substituted derivatives thereof.

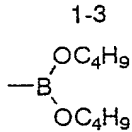
Specific examples of $-BR^{11}R^{12}$ are as follows.



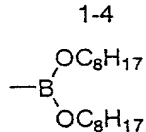
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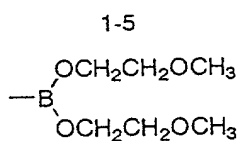
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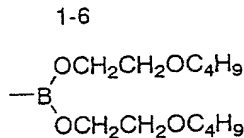
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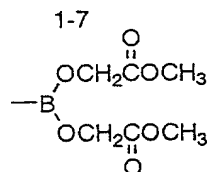
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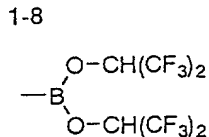
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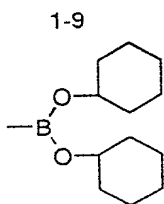
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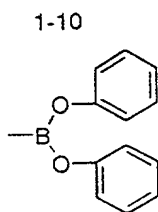
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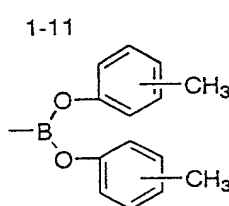
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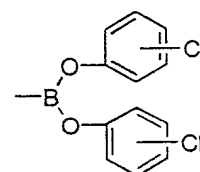
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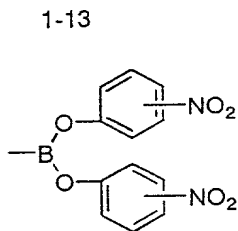
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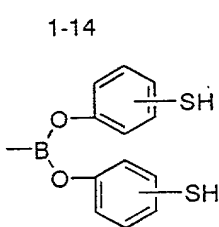
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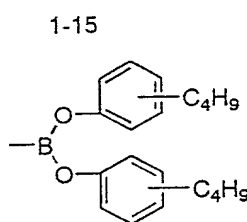
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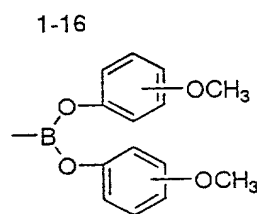
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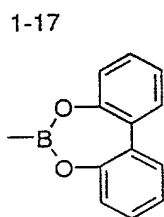
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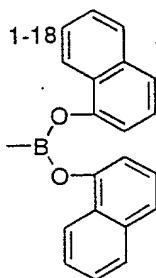
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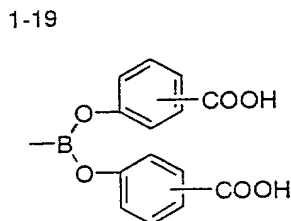
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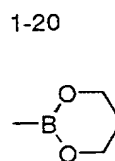
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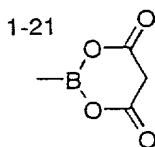
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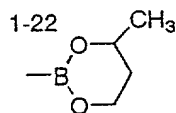
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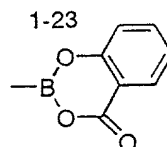
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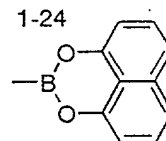
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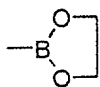


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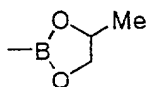


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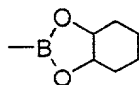
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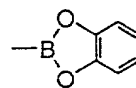
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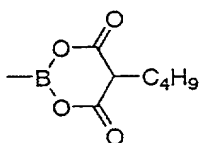
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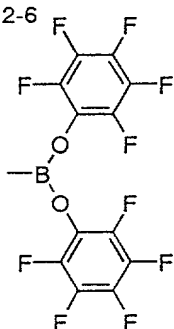
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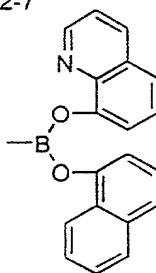
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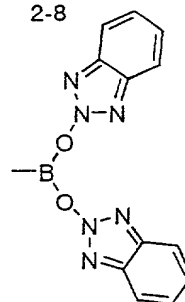
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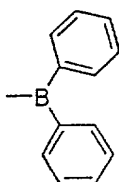
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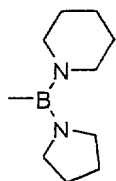
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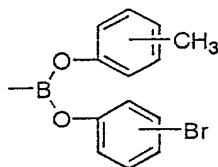
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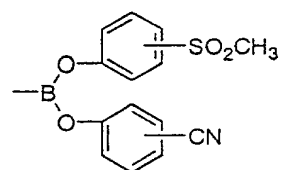
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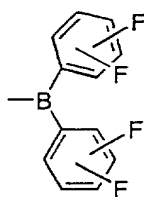
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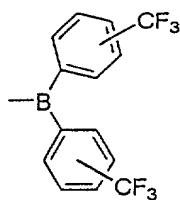
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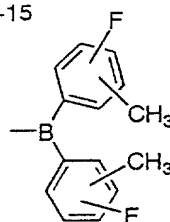
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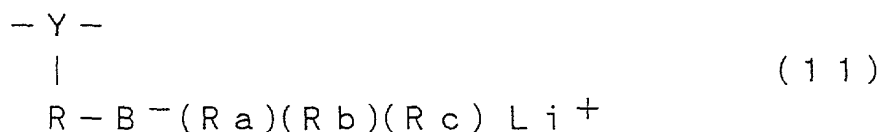
2-15



Moreover, in general formula (10), Z represents a residue of an active hydrogen compound. Examples of the active hydrogen compound include ethylene glycol, glycerin, trimethylolethane, diglycerin, pentaerythritol and the like. k represents an integer of 2 to 6, preferably 2 to 4.

(4) Tetravalent boron-containing polymer

The tetravalent boron-containing polymer used in the invention has preferably a structural unit represented by the following general formula (11) in a molecule.



In formula (11), Y represents a residue of a polymerizable functional group, and R represents a group capable of being bound to the polymerizable functional group and the boron atom and having a molecular weight of at least 40. Ra, Rb and Rc, which may be the same or different, each represent a group capable of being bound to the boron atom.

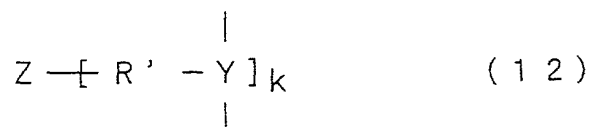
In formula (11), the residue of the polymerizable functional group represented by Y is not particularly limited. Preferable examples thereof include residues of an acryloyl group, a methacryloyl group, an allyl group, a vinyl group, a glycidyl group and the like.

In formula (11), R is not particularly limited either. It is preferably an alkyl diol residue, or a polymer or a

copolymer of compound (A) represented by formula (2) and/or compound (B) represented by formula (3).

Further, in formula (11), Ra, Rb and Rc each represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a monovalent group. Examples of the monovalent group are the same as those listed on R¹¹ and R¹² in formula (9). Ra, Rb and Rc in formula (11) may be bound to each other to form a ring, and this ring may have a substituent. Moreover, each group may be substituted with a group which can be substituted.

It is preferable that the polymeric compound having the structural unit represented by formula (11) in the molecule further has a structural unit represented by the following formula (12) in the molecule.



In formula (12), Y represents a residue of a polymerizable functional group, Z represents a residue of an active hydrogen compound, R' represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, and k represents an integer of 2 to 6.

The residue of the polymerizable functional group represented by Y in formula (12) is not particularly limited. Preferable examples thereof are those listed on Y in general formula (11).

Further, the residue of the active hydrogen compound represented by Z is not particularly limited either, and examples thereof are the same as those listed on Z in formula (10). k represents an integer of 2 to 6, preferably 2 to 4.

The divalent group represented by R' is preferably a polymer or a copolymer of compound (A) represented by formula (2) and/or compound (B) represented by formula (3), and the molecular weight is preferably at least 150 and at most 1,700,000.

Further, R' is especially preferably a group represented by formula (6).

2. Polymeric electrolyte

(1) Polymeric electrolyte using a trivalent boron-containing polymeric compound

The first polymeric electrolyte of the invention comprises one or more of the foregoing ion-conductive polymeric compounds, and an electrolytic salt, and further, as required, a nonaqueous solvent.

The electrolytic salt used in the invention is not particularly limited. A lithium salt is preferably used. Examples thereof include LiBF_4 , LiPF_6 , LiClO_4 , LiAsF_6 , LiCF_3SO_3 , $\text{LiN}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2$, $\text{LiN}(\text{C}_2\text{F}_5\text{SO}_2)_2$, $\text{LiC}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_3$, LiCl , LiF , LiBr , LiI , derivatives thereof and the like. These lithium salts may be used either singly or in combination.

The concentration of the electrolytic salt is 0.01 mol/kg

to 10 mols/kg, preferably 0.2 mol/kg to 6.0 mols/kg.

The nonaqueous solvent is preferably an aprotic solvent, and examples thereof include carbonates, lactones, ethers, sulfolanes and dioxolanes. These nonaqueous solvents may be used either singly or in combination.

The mixing ratio of the first ion-conductive polymeric compound to nonaqueous solvent is 1/99 to 99/1, preferably 30/70 to 99/1, more preferably 50/50 to 99/1 in terms of a weight ratio.

The mixing ratio of the second ion-conductive polymeric compound to nonaqueous solvent is 1/99 to 99/1, preferably 1/99 to 50/50, more preferably 1/99 to 30/70 in terms of a weight ratio.

The mixing ratio of the third ion-conductive polymeric compound to nonaqueous solvent is 1/99 to 99/1, preferably 5/95 to 95/5, more preferably 10/90 to 90/10 in terms of a weight ratio.

(2) Polymeric electrolyte using a tetravalent boron-containing compound

The second polymeric electrolyte of the invention comprises one or more of the tetravalent boron-containing polymeric compounds as an essential component, and further, as required, an electrolytic salt and/or a solvent.

As the electrolytic salt, a lithium salt is preferable. Examples thereof are the same as those listed on the first

polymeric electrolyte. The lithium salts may be used either singly or in combination.

The concentration of the electrolytic salt is preferably 10 mols/kg or less, more preferably 6.0 mols/kg or less.

The solvent is preferably an aprotic solvent, and examples thereof are also the same as those listed on the first polymeric electrolyte. The solvents may be used either singly or in combination.

The mixing ratio of the tetravalent boron-containing polymeric compound to solvent is 1/99 to 99/1, preferably 5/95 to 95/5, more preferably 10/90 to 90/10 in terms of a weight ratio.

3. Electric devices

The polymeric electrolyte of the invention can be applied to various electric devices, and examples thereof include cells, capacitors and the like. Typical of these are cells which are obtained by linking a positive electrode and a negative electrode through any of the foregoing polymeric electrolytes.

In the positive electrode herein, a double metal oxide capable of occluding and releasing lithium ions is used. Examples thereof include cobalt lithium oxide, nickel lithium oxide, manganese lithium oxide, vanadium pentoxide and the like.

Further, in the negative electrode, a lithium metal, a

lithium alloy or a substance capable of reversibly occluding and releasing lithium ions is used. Examples of such a substance include carbon and the like.

4. Examples

The invention is illustrated more specifically below by referring to Examples. However, the invention is not limited to these Examples.

(1) Production of monomers A to E (compounds (B) represented by formula (3))

• Monomer A

Potassium hydroxide (0.01 mol) was added to 1 mol of ethylene glycol monobutyl ether as a starting material, and a vessel was purged with nitrogen while stirring the mixture. Subsequently, the pressure inside the vessel was reduced using a vacuum pump. The temperature was then raised to 120°C, and the reaction was conducted using 1 mol of ethylene oxide as a monomer. After the completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled until the temperature inside the vessel reached room temperature. A methanol solution of 1.1 mols of sodium methylate was added, and the temperature was slowly raised to 50°C while reducing the pressure. After methanol was completely removed, 1.2 mols of epichlorohydrin was added, and the mixture was reacted for 4 hours. After the completion of the reaction, adsorption treatment was conducted. Dehydration was conducted under reduced pressure, and the

residue was then filtered to obtain a desired product.

• **Monomer B**

A desired product was obtained in the same manner as monomer A except that ethylene glycol monomethyl ether was used as a starting material and 9 mols of ethylene oxide was used as a monomer.

• **Monomer C**

A desired product was obtained in the same manner as monomer A except that ethylene glycol monopropyl ether was used as a starting material and 2 mols of ethylene oxide was used as a monomer.

• **Monomer D**

A desired product was obtained in the same manner as monomer A except that ethylene glycol monoethyl ether was used as a starting material and 49 mols of ethylene oxide was used as a monomer.

• **Monomer E**

A desired product was obtained in the same manner as monomer A except that ethylene glycol monomethyl ether was used as a starting material and 9 mols. of ethylene oxide was used as a monomer.

(2) **Examples and Comparative Examples on the first ion-conductive polymeric compound**

[Production of an ion-conductive polymeric compound]

• **Compound A-1**

One mol of potassium hydroxide was added to 500 g of toluene, and a vessel was purged with nitrogen while stirring the mixture. The pressure inside the vessel was reduced using a vacuum pump. The temperature was then raised to 120°C, and the reaction was conducted using 38,000 mols of ethylene oxide as a monomer. After the completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled until the temperature inside the vessel reached 60°C. The resulting mixture was neutralized with sulfuric acid until it became weakly acidic, and acid and alkali adsorption treatment was then conducted. The temperature was raised again to 120°C, and dehydration was conducted under reduced pressure. The product was then filtered to obtain a diol. The resulting diol and borane were consecutively reacted in dichloromethane at room temperature to give a desired compound.

• **Compound A-2**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound A-1 except that 28,000 mols of propylene oxide was used as a monomer.

• **Compound A-3**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound A-1 except that 1,500 mols of ethylene oxide and 600 mols of 1,2-epoxyhexane were used as monomers.

• **Compound A-4**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as

compound A-1 except that 2 mols of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of butylene oxide were used as monomers.

• **Compound A-5**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound A-1 except that 300 mols of ethylene oxide and 20 mols of 1,2-epoxypentane were used as monomers.

• **Compound B-1**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound A-1 except that 600 mols of monomer A was used as a monomer.

• **Compound B-2**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound A-1 except that 50 mols of ethylene oxide and 15 mols of monomer B were used as monomers.

• **Compound B-3**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound A-1 except that 1 mol of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of monomer C were used as monomers.

• **Compound B-4**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound A-1 except that 1,600 mols of ethylene oxide and 400 mols of monomer D were used as monomers.

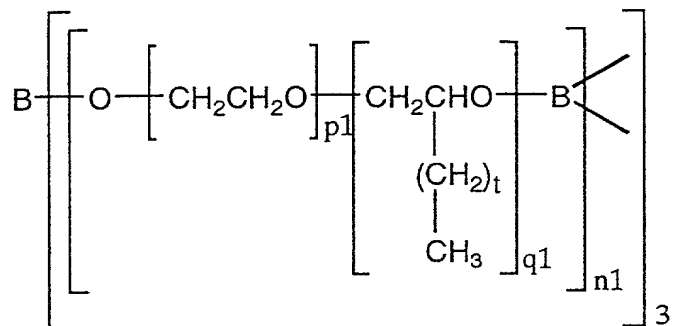
• **Compound B-5**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound A-1 except that 10 mols of ethylene oxide and 10 mols

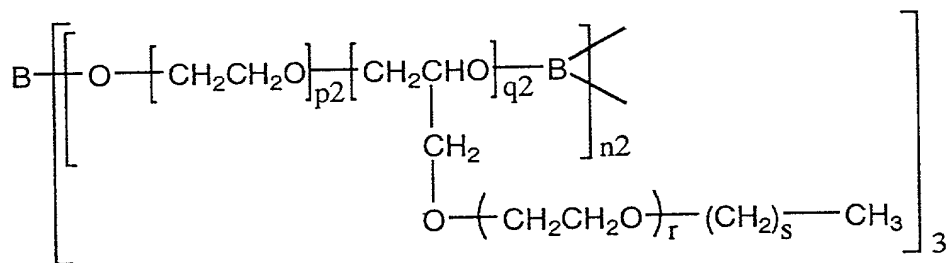
of monomer E were used as monomers.

The structures of compounds A-1 to A-5 and B-1 to B-5 represented by general formula (5) which were obtained in the foregoing Production Examples are as shown in the following chemical formulas and tables.

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Compound	p1	q1	t	n1
A-1	38000	0	0	1
A-2	0	28000	0	1
A-3	1500	600	3	4
A-4	2	1	1	13
A-5	300	20	2	7



Compound	p2	q2	r	s	n2
B-1	0	600	2	3	4
B-2	50	15	10	0	8
B-3	1	1	3	2	13
B-4	1600	400	50	1	2
B-5	10	10	10	0	8

[Production of a polymeric electrolyte]

• Example 1

One gram of compound A-1 and 1 mol/kg of LiBF_4 were dissolved in 2.3 g of γ -butyrolactone (GBL) at 80°C . The mixture was poured between glass plates, and then cooled to obtain a polymeric electrolyte having a thickness of 500 μm .

• Example 2

One gram of compound A-2 and 0.01 mol/kg of LiBF_4 were dissolved in 0.2 g of acetonitrile at 80°C . The mixture was poured between glass plates, and then cooled. Acetonitrile was distilled off under reduced pressure to obtain a polymeric electrolyte having a thickness of 500 μm .

• Examples 3 to 9

Polymeric electrolytes were obtained in the same manner as in Example 2 except that types and amounts of ion-conductive polymeric compounds and electrolytic salts shown in Table 1 below were used.

• Examples 10 to 12

Polymeric electrolytes were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that types and amounts of ion-conductive polymeric compounds, electrolytic salts and aprotic solvents shown in Table 1 below were used.

• Comparative Examples 1 and 2

Polymeric electrolytes were obtained in the same manner as in Example 2 except that types and amounts of ion-conductive

polymeric compounds and electrolytic salts shown in Table 1 below were used.

• **Comparative Example 3**

Polymeric electrolytes were obtained in the same manner as in Example 2 except that polyethylene oxide (PEO) having a molecular weight of 1,000,000 was used as an ion-conductive polymeric compound and types and amounts of salts shown in Table 1 were used.

[Measurement of a lithium ion transport rate]

Each of the polymeric electrolytes obtained in the foregoing Examples and Comparative Examples was cut in a circle having a diameter of 13 mm, and this was held between lithium metal electrodes having the same diameter. A lithium ion transport rate was measured by a DC polarization method. The results are also shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Example	Ion-conductive polymer		Electrolytic salt and its concentration (mol/kg)		Aprotic solvent	Lithium ion transport rate
1	A-1	1	LiBF ₄	1	GBL 2.3g	0.85
2	A-2	1	LiPF ₆	0.01	-	0.81
3	A-3	1	LiClO ₄	0.1	-	0.83
4	A-4	1	LiAsF ₆	10	-	0.75
5	A-5	1	LiCF ₃ SO ₃	5	-	0.82
6	B-1	1	LiN(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₂	0.05	-	0.85
7	B-2	1	LiN(C ₂ F ₅ SO ₂) ₂	2	-	0.84
8	B-3	1	LiC(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₃	8	-	0.78
9	B-4	1	LiCl	0.5	-	0.80
10	B-5	1	LiF	3	EC 0.5g, DO 0.5g	0.82
11	A-3	1	LiBr	0.3	EC 0.5g, SL 0.5g	0.80
12	B-2	1	LiI	6	EC 0.5g, DME 0.5g	0.81
Comparative Example						
1	A-5	1	LiN(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₂	0.001	-	0.60
2	B-1	1	LiCl	15	-	unmeasurable
3	PEO	1	LiBF ₄	1	-	0.08

* EC: ethylene carbonate, GBL: γ -butyrolactone, DO: 1,3-dioxolane, DME: 1,2-dimethoxyethane, SL: sulfolane

(3) Examples and Comparative Examples on the second ion-conductive polymeric compound

[Production of a compound represented by general formula (8)]

• Compound A-1

One mol of potassium hydroxide was added to 500 g of toluene, and a vessel was purged with nitrogen while stirring the mixture. The pressure inside the vessel was reduced using a vacuum pump. The temperature was raised to 120°C, and the reaction was conducted using 38,000 mols of ethylene oxide as a monomer. After the completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled until the temperature inside the vessel reached room temperature. A methanol solution of 1.1 mols of sodium methylate was added, and the temperature was slowly raised while reducing the pressure. After methanol was completely removed and the reaction mixture was allowed to cool, 1 kg of toluene was added, 1 mol of acrylic acid chloride was added, and the reaction was conducted for 4 hours. After acid and alkali adsorption treatment was conducted, the product was filtered, and toluene was removed under reduced pressure to obtain a mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group. Three mols of the resulting mono-ol and 1 mol of borane were reacted in dichloromethane at room temperature to obtain a desired compound.

• Compound A-2

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as

compound A-1 except that 28,000 mols of propylene oxide was used as a monomer and methacrylic acid chloride was used instead of acrylic acid chloride.

• **Compound A-3**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound A-1 except that 1,500 mols of ethylene oxide and 600 mols of 1,2-epoxyhexane were used as monomers and allyl chloride was used instead of acrylic acid chloride.

• **Compound A-4**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound A-1 except that 2 mols of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of butylene oxide were used as monomers and vinyl chloride was used instead of acrylic acid chloride.

• **Compound A-5**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound A-1 except that 300 mols of ethylene oxide and 20 mols of 1,2-epoxypentane were used as monomers.

• **Compound B-1**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound A-1 except that 600 mols of monomer A was used as a monomer.

• **Compound B-2**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound A-2 except that 50 mols of ethylene oxide and 15 mols of monomer B were used as monomers.

• **Compound B-3**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound A-3 except that 1 mol of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of monomer C were used as monomers.

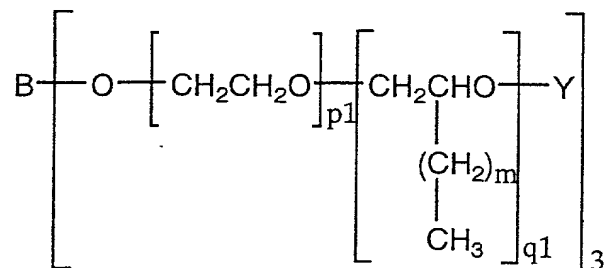
• **Compound B-4**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound A-4 except that 1,600 mols of ethylene oxide and 400 mols of monomer D were used as monomers.

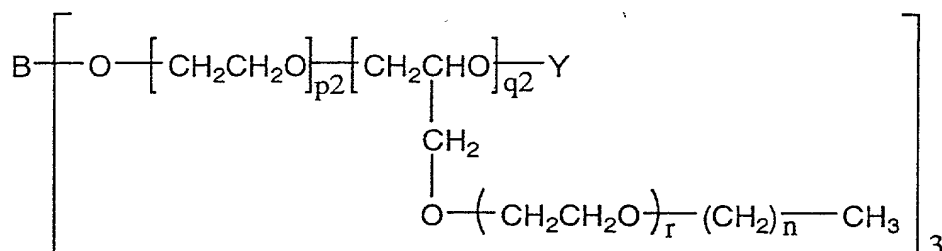
• **Compound B-5**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound A-5 except that 10 mols of ethylene oxide and 10 mols of monomer E were used as monomers.

The structures of compounds A-1 to A-5 and B-1 to B-5 represented by formula (8), which were obtained as mentioned above, are as shown in the following chemical formulas and tables.



Compound	p1	q1	m	Y
A-1	38000	0	0	acryloyl group
A-2	0	28000	0	methacryloyl group
A-3	1500	600	3	allyl group
A-4	2	1	1	vinyl group
A-5	300	20	2	acryloyl group



Compound	p2	q2	r	n	Y
B-1	0	600	2	3	acryloyl group
B-2	50	15	10	0	methacryloyl group
B-3	1	1	3	2	allyl group
B-4	1600	400	50	1	vinyl group
B-5	10	10	10	0	acryloyl group

[Production of a polymeric electrolyte]

• Example 1

One gram of compound A-1, 1 mol/kg of LiBF_4 and 0.01 g of azoisobutyronitrile (AIBN) were dissolved in 2.3 g of γ -butyrolactone at 40°C. The mixture was poured between glass plates, and allowed to stand at 80°C for 2 hours to obtain a polymeric electrolyte having a thickness of 500 μm .

• Example 2

One gram of compound A-2, 0.01 mol/kg of LiPF_6 and 0.01 g of AIBN were dissolved in 0.2 g of acetonitrile at 40°C. The mixture was poured between glass plates, and allowed to stand at 80°C for 2 hours. Acetonitrile was then distilled off under reduced pressure to obtain a polymeric electrolyte having a thickness of 500 μm .

• Examples 3 to 9

Polymeric electrolytes were obtained in the same manner as in Example 2 except that types and amounts of compounds represented by general formula (8) and electrolytic salts, shown in Table 2 below were used.

• Examples 10 to 12

Polymeric electrolytes were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that types and amounts of compounds represented by general formula (8), electrolytic salts and aprotic solvents, shown in Table 2 below were used.

• Comparative Examples 1 and 2

Polymeric electrolytes were obtained in the same manner as in Example 2 except that types and amounts of compounds represented by general formula (8) and electrolytic salts, shown in Table 2 below were used.

• Comparative Example 3

One gram of polyethylene oxide (PEO) having a molecular weight of 1,000,000 and 1 mol/kg of LiBF_4 were dissolved in 0.2 g of acetonitrile at 40°C, and the mixture was poured between glass plates. Acetonitrile was then distilled off under reduced pressure to obtain a polymeric electrolyte having a thickness of 500 μm .

[Measurement of a lithium ion transport rate]

Each of the polymeric electrolytes obtained in the foregoing Examples and Comparative Examples was cut in a circle having a diameter of 13 mm, and this was held between lithium metal electrodes having the same diameter. A lithium ion transport rate was measured by a DC polarization method. The results are also shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Example	Compound		Electrolytic salt and its concentration (mol/kg)	Aprotic solvent	Lithium ion transport rate
1	A-1	1	LiBF ₄	GBL 2.3g	0.84
2	A-2	1	LiPF ₆	-	0.82
3	A-3	1	LiClO ₄	-	0.82
4	A-4	1	LiAsF ₆	-	0.76
5	A-5	1	LiCF ₃ SO ₃	-	0.83
6	B-1	1	LiN(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₂	-	0.84
7	B-2	1	LiN(C ₂ F ₅ SO ₂) ₂	-	0.85
8	B-3	1	LiC(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₃	-	0.77
9	B-4	1	LiCl	-	0.81
10	B-5	1	LiF	EC 0.5g, DO 0.5g	0.83
11	A-3	1	LiBr	EC 0.5g, SL 0.5g	0.79
12	B-2	1	LiI	EC 0.5g, DME 0.5g	0.82
Comparative Example					
1	A-1	1	LiN(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₂	-	0.59
2	B-1	1	LiCl	-	unmeasurable
3	PEO	1	LiBF ₄	-	0.08

* EC: ethylene carbonate, GBL: γ -butyrolactone, DO: 1,3-dioxolane, DME: 1,2-dimethoxyethane, SL: sulfolane

(4) Examples and Comparative Examples on the third ion-conductive polymeric compound

[Production of a compound represented by general formula (9)]

• Compound A-1

One mol of potassium hydroxide was added to 500 g of toluene, and a vessel was purged with nitrogen while stirring the mixture. The pressure inside the vessel was reduced using a vacuum pump. The temperature was raised to 120°C, and the reaction was conducted using 220 mols of ethylene oxide as a monomer. After the completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled until the temperature inside the vessel reached room temperature. A methanol solution of 1.1 mols of sodium methylate was added, and the temperature was slowly raised to 50°C while reducing the pressure. After methanol was completely removed, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool. One kilogram of toluene was added, 1 mol of acrylic acid chloride was added, and the reaction was conducted for 4 hours. After acid and alkali adsorption treatment was conducted, the product was filtered, and toluene was removed under reduced pressure to obtain a mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group. One mol of the resulting mono-ol, 2 mols of methanol and 1 mol of borane were reacted in dichloromethane at room temperature to obtain a desired compound.

• Compound A-2

A mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group was

prepared in the same manner as in compound A-1 except that 240 mols of propylene oxide was used as a monomer and methacrylic acid chloride was used instead of acrylic acid chloride. One mol of the resulting mono-ol, 2 mols of octanol and 1 mol of borane were reacted in dichloromethane at room temperature to obtain a desired compound.

• **Compound A-3**

A mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group was prepared in the same manner as in compound A-1 except that 30 mols of ethylene oxide and 8 mols of 1,2-epoxyhexane were used as monomers and allyl chloride was used instead of acrylic acid chloride. One mol of the resulting mono-ol, 1 mol of biphenyl-2,2'-diol and 1 mol of borane were reacted in dichloromethane at room temperature to obtain a desired compound.

• **Compound A-4**

A mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group was prepared in the same manner as in compound A-1 except that 3 mols of ethylene oxide was used as a monomer and vinyl chloride was used instead of acrylic acid chloride. One mol of the resulting mono-ol, 1 mol of catechol and 1 mol of borane were reacted in dichloromethane at room temperature to obtain a desired compound.

• **Compound A-5**

A mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group was

prepared in the same manner as in compound A-1 except that 15 mols of ethylene oxide and 4 mols of 1,2-epoxypentane were used as monomers. One mol of the resulting mono-ol, 2 mols of 3,4-difluorobromobenzene and 1 mol of borane were reacted in dichloromethane at room temperature to obtain a desired compound.

• **Compound A-6**

A mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group was prepared in the same manner as in compound A-1 except that 240 mols of monomer A was used as a monomer. One mol of the resulting mono-ol, 2 mols of ethylene glycol monomethyl ether and 1 mol of borane were reacted in dichloromethane at room temperature to obtain a desired compound.

• **Compound A-7**

A mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group was prepared in the same manner as in compound A-2 except that 15 mols of ethylene oxide and 5 mols of monomer B were used as monomers. One mol of the resulting mono-ol, 2 mols of phenol and 1 mol of borane were reacted in dichloromethane at room temperature to obtain a desired compound.

• **Compound A-8**

A mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group was prepared in the same manner as in compound A-3 except that 1 mol of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of monomer C were used as monomers. One mol of the resulting mono-ol, 2 mols of p-

nitrophenol and 1 mol of borane were reacted in dichloromethane at room temperature to obtain a desired compound.

• **Compound A-9**

A mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group was prepared in the same manner as in compound A-4 except that 10 mols of ethylene oxide and 3 mols of monomer D were used as monomers. One mol of the resulting mono-ol, 1 mol of 1,8-dinaphthol and 1 mol of borane were reacted in dichloromethane at room temperature to obtain a desired compound.

• **Compound A-10**

A mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group was prepared in the same manner as in compound A-5 except that 10 mols of ethylene oxide and 2 mols of monomer E were used as monomers. One mol of the resulting mono-ol, 2 mols of bromobenzene and 1 mol of borane were reacted in dichloromethane at room temperature to obtain a desired compound.

[Production of a compound represented by general formula (10)]

• **Compound B-1**

Potassium hydroxide (0.01 mol) was added to 0.5 mol of ethylene glycol as a starting material, and a vessel was purged with nitrogen while stirring the mixture. The pressure inside the vessel was reduced using a vacuum pump. The temperature was then raised to 120°C, and the reaction was conducted using 38,000 mols of ethylene oxide as a monomer. After the

completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled until the temperature inside the vessel reached room temperature. A methanol solution of 1.1 mols of sodium methyrate was added, and the temperature was slowly raised to 50°C while reducing the pressure. After methanol was completely removed, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool. One kilogram of toluene was added, 1 mol of acrylic acid chloride was added, and the reaction was conducted for 4 hours. After acid and alkali adsorption treatment was conducted, the product was filtered, and toluene was removed under reduced pressure to obtain a desired compound.

• **Compound B-2**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound B-1 except that 0.33 mol of glycerin was used as a starting material, 28,000 mols of propylene oxide was used as a monomer and methacrylic acid chloride was used instead of acrylic acid chloride.

• **Compound B-3**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound B-1 except that 0.25 mol of diglycerin was used as a starting material, 150 mols of ethylene oxide and 600 mols of 1,2-epoxyhexane were used as monomers and allyl chloride was used instead of acrylic acid chloride.

• **Compound B-4**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as

compound B-1 except that 0.5 mol of ethylene glycol was used as a starting material, 2 mols of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of butylene oxide were used as monomers and vinyl chloride was used instead of acrylic acid chloride.

• **Compound B-5**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound B-1 except that 0.33 mol of glycerin was used as a starting material and 300 mols of ethylene oxide and 20 mols of 1,2-epoxypentane were used as monomers.

• **Compound B-6**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound B-1 except that 600 mols of monomer A was used as a monomer.

• **Compound B-7**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound B-2 except that 50 mols of ethylene oxide and 15 mols of monomer B were used as monomers.

• **Compound B-8**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound B-3 except that 1 mol of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of monomer C were used as monomers.

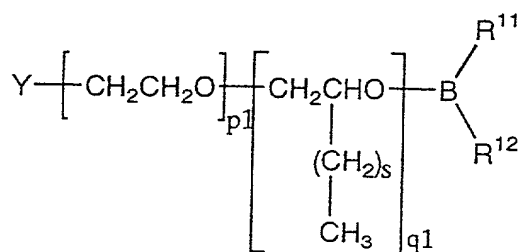
• **Compound B-9**

A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound B-4 except that 1,600 mols of ethylene oxide and 400 mols of monomer D were used as monomers.

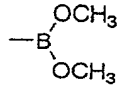
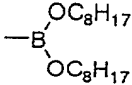
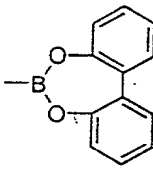
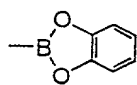
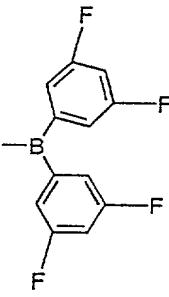
• **Compound B-10**

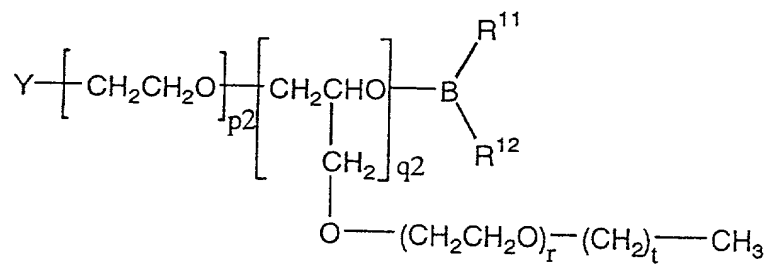
A desired compound was obtained in the same manner as compound B-5 except that 10 mols of ethylene oxide and 10 mols of monomer E were used as monomers.

The structures of compounds A-1 to A-10 represented by general formula (9) and compounds B-1 to B-10 represented by formula (10), which were obtained as mentioned above, are as shown in the following chemical formulas and tables.



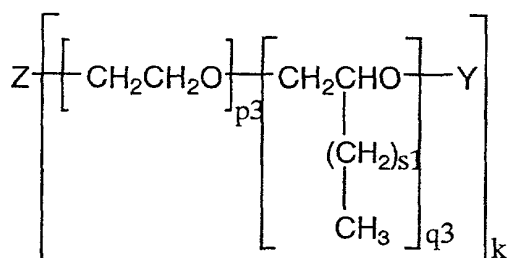
Compound	p1	q1	s	Y	B(R ¹¹)(R ¹²)
A-1	220	0	0	acryloyl group	1-1
A-2	0	240	1	methacryloyl group	1-4
A-3	30	8	3	allyl group	1-17
A-4	3	0	0	vinyl group	2-4
A-5	15	4	2	acryloyl group	2-13

1-1	1-4	1-17	2-4	2-13
				



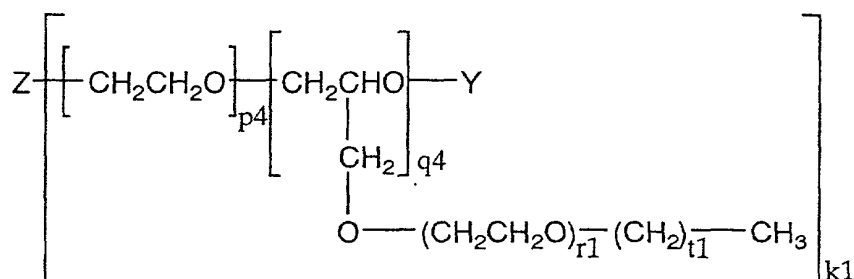
Compound	p2	q2	r	t	Y	B(R ¹¹)(R ¹²)
A-6	0	240	2	3	acryloyl group	1-5
A-7	15	5	10	0	methacryloyl group	1-10
A-8	1	1	3	2	allyl group	1-13
A-9	10	3	50	1	vinyl group	1-24
A-10	10	2	10	0	acryloyl group	2-9

1-5	1-10	1-13	1-24	2-9



Z represents a residue of an active hydrogen compound.

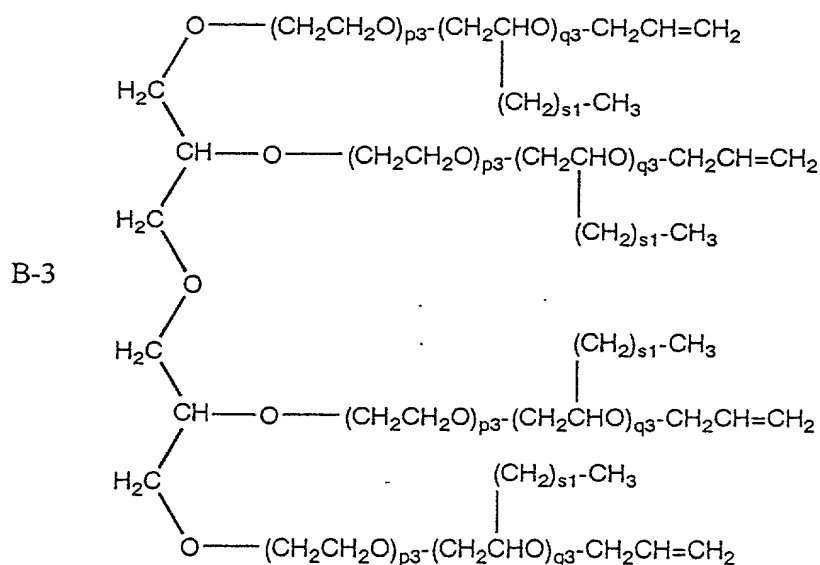
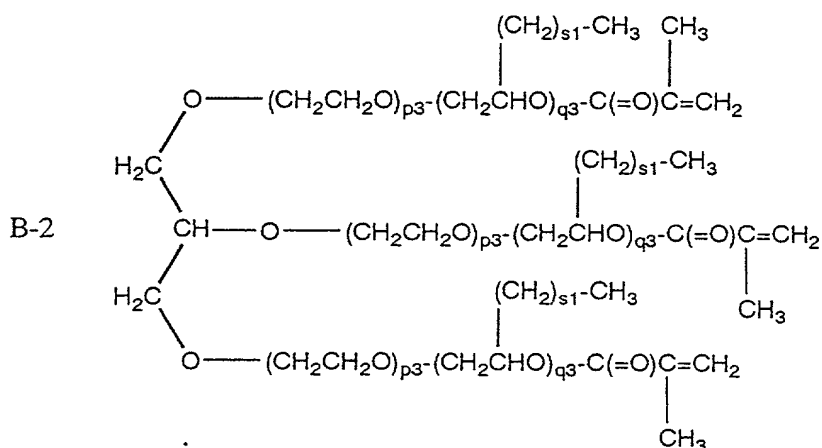
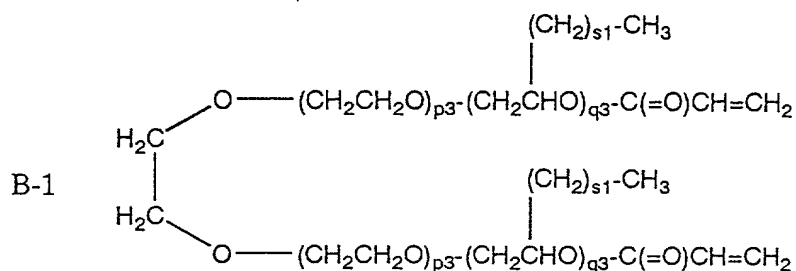
Compound	p3	q3	s1	Y	k
B-1	38000	0	0	acryloyl group	2
B-2	0	28000	1	methacryloyl group	3
B-3	150	600	3	allyl group	4
B-4	2	1	1	vinyl group	2
B-5	300	20	2	acryloyl group	3

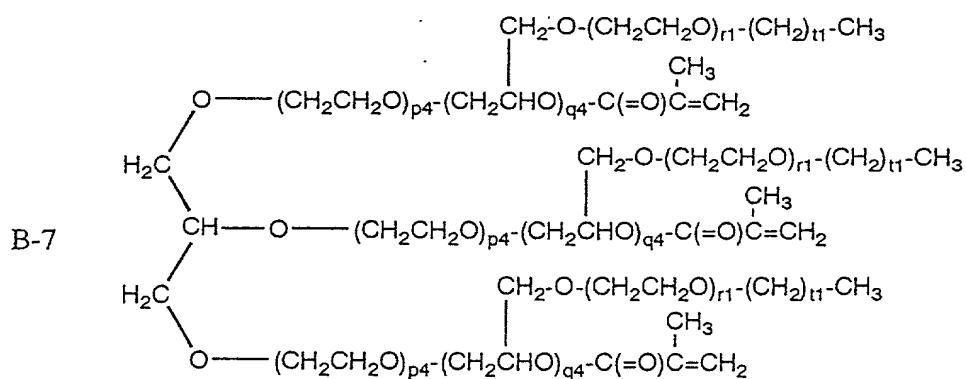
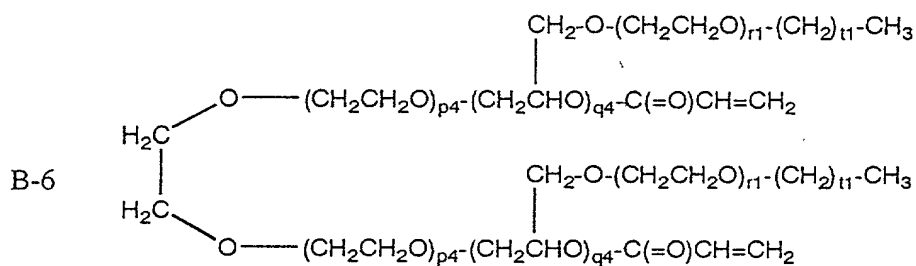
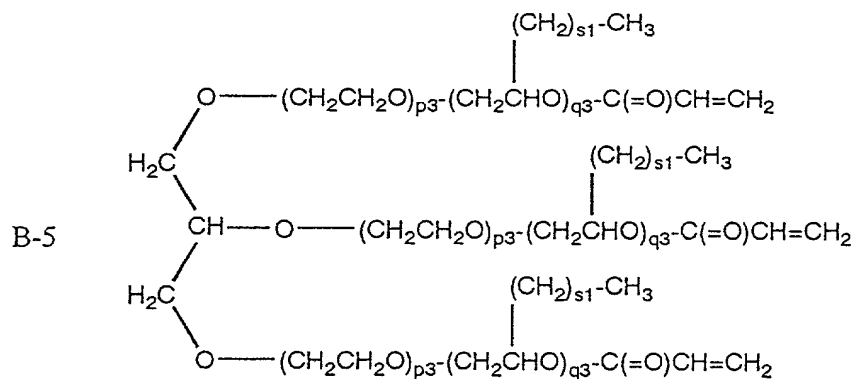
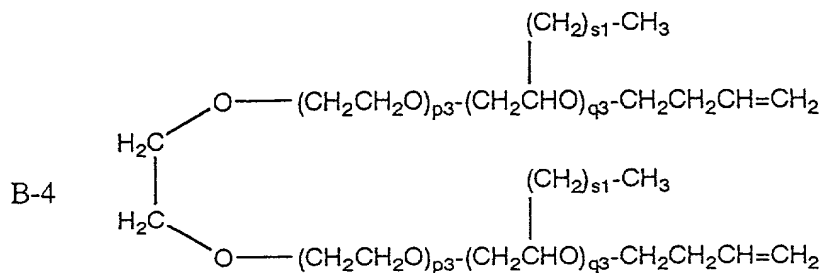


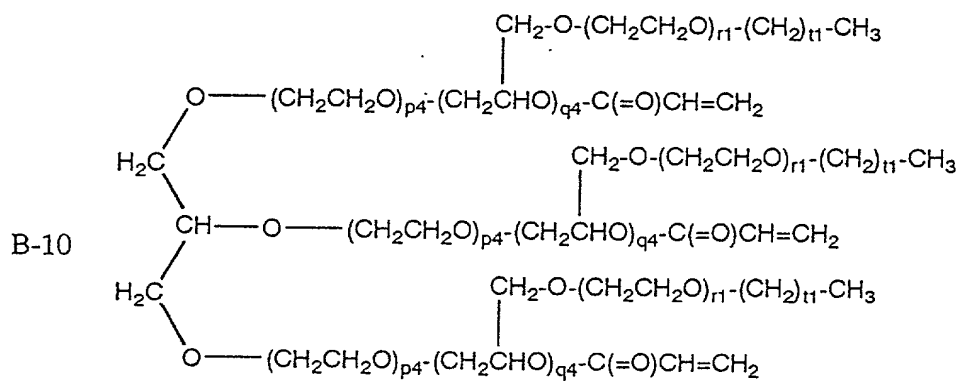
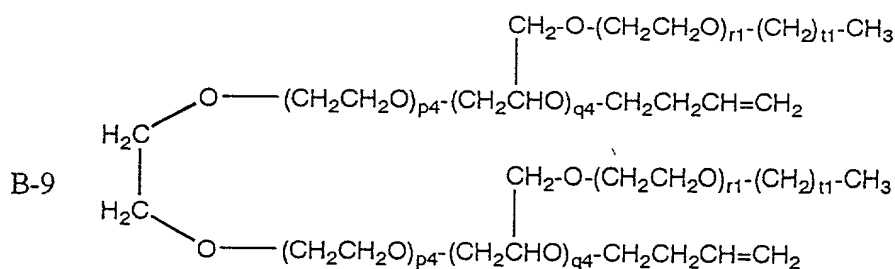
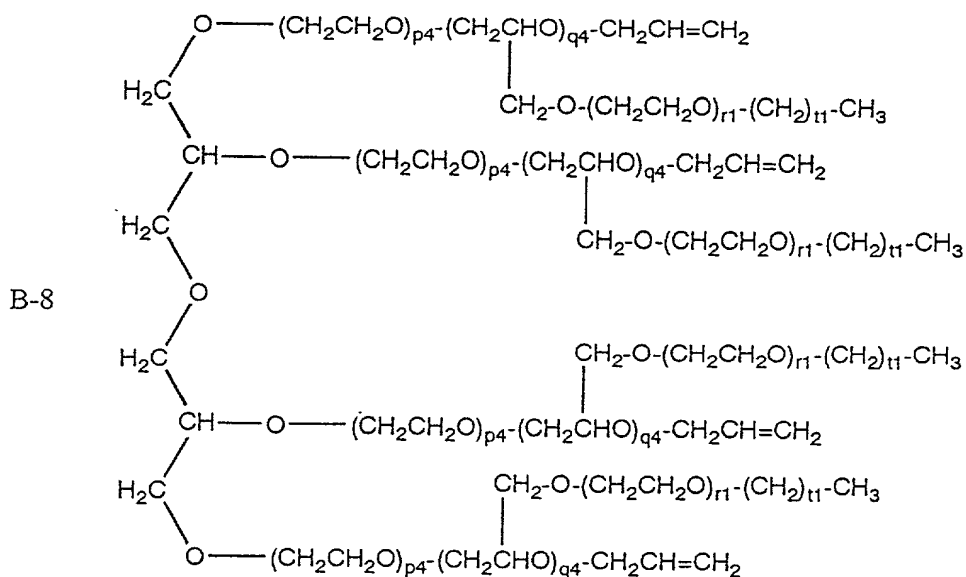
Z represents a residue of an active hydrogen compound.

Compound	p4	q4	r1	t1	Y	k1
B-6	0	600	2	3	acryloyl group	2
B-7	50	15	10	0	methacryloyl group	3
B-8	1	1	3	2	allyl group	4
B-9	1600	400	50	1	vinyl group	2
B-10	10	10	10	0	acryloyl group	3

More specific structures of compounds B-1 to B-10 represented by general formula (10) are as follows.







[Production of a polymeric electrolyte]

• Example 1

One gram of compound A-1, 9 g of B-10, 1 mol/kg of LiBF_4 and 0.01 g of azoisobutyronitrile (AIBN) were dissolved in 1.2 g of γ -butyrolactone at 40°C. The mixture was poured between glass plates, and allowed to stand at 80°C for 2 hours to obtain a polymeric electrolyte having a thickness of 500 μm .

• Example 2

Two grams of compound A-2, 8 g of B-8, 0.01 mol/kg of LiPF_6 and 0.01 g of AIBN were dissolved in 0.2 g of acetonitrile at 40°C. The mixture was poured between glass plates, and allowed to stand at 80°C for 2 hours. Acetonitrile was then distilled off under reduced pressure to obtain a polymeric electrolyte having a thickness of 500 μm .

• Examples 3 to 9

Polymeric electrolytes were obtained in the same manner as in Example 2 except that types and amounts of compounds represented by general formula (9) or (10) and electrolytic salts, shown in Table 3 below were used.

• Examples 10 to 12

Polymeric electrolytes were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that types and amounts of compounds represented by general formula (9) or (10), electrolytic salts and aprotic solvents, shown in Table 3 below were used.

• Comparative Examples 1 and 2

Polymeric electrolytes were obtained in the same manner as in Example 2 except that types and amounts of compounds represented by general formula (9) or (10) and electrolytic salts, shown in Table 3 below were used.

• **Comparative Example 3**

One gram of polyethylene oxide (PEO) having a molecular weight of 1,000,000 and 1 mol/kg of LiBF_4 were dissolved in 0.2 g of acetonitrile at 40°C, and the mixture was poured between glass plates. Acetonitrile was then distilled off under reduced pressure to obtain a polymeric electrolyte having a thickness of 500 μm .

[Measurement of a lithium ion transport rate]

Each of the polymeric electrolytes obtained in the foregoing Examples and Comparative Examples was cut in a circle having a diameter of 13 mm, and this was held between lithium metal electrodes having the same diameter. A lithium ion transport rate was measured by a DC polarization method. The results are also shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Example	Compound		Electrolytic salt and its concentration (mol/kg)	Aprotic solvent	Lithium ion transport rate
1	A-1 1g	B-10 9g	LiBF ₄	GBL 1.2g	0.86
2	A-2 2g	B-8 8g	LiPF ₆	-	0.84
3	A-3 3g	B-3 7g	LiClO ₄	-	0.84
4	A-4 4g	B-2 6g	LiAsF ₆	-	0.82
5	A-5 5g	B-9 5g	LiCF ₃ SO ₃	-	0.83
6	A-6 6g	B-9 4g	LiN(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₂	-	0.86
7	A-7 7g	B-5 3g	LiN(C ₂ F ₅ SO ₂) ₂	-	0.84
8	A-8 8g	B-1 2g	LiC(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₃	-	0.79
9	A-9 9g	B-7 1g	LiCl	-	0.77
10	A-10 1g	B-6 7g	LiF	EC 1.5g, DO 2.5g	0.83
11	A-3 1g	B-3 6g	LiBr	EC 0.5g, SL 0.5g	0.81
12	A-2 1g	B-7 5g	LiI	EC 27g, DME 27g	0.79
Comparative Example					
1	A-1 1g	B-7 10g	LiN(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₂	-	0.60
2	A-1 10g	B-5 1g	LiCl	-	unmeasurable
3	PEO 1g		LiBF ₄	-	0.08

* EC: ethylene carbonate, GBL: γ -butyrolactone, DO: 1,3-dioxolane, DME: 1,2-dimethoxyethane, SL: sulfolane

(5) Examples and Comparative Examples on a tetravalent boron-containing polymeric compound

[Production of a polymeric compound precursor]

• Compound A-1

Two mols of 1,4-butanediol, 2 mols of acrylic acid, 0.1 ml of sulfuric acid and 0.001 mol of hydroquinone were dissolved in 100 mol of toluene, and the solution was refluxed for 4 hours while removing water generated. After the completion of the reaction, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified through silica gel column chromatography using acetone as an eluent to obtain 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate. One mol of 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate obtained, 1 mol of catechol and 1 mol of borane were reacted in dichloromethane at room temperature, and 1 mol of LiBr was further added and dissolved to obtain a desired compound.

• Compound A-2

8-Hydroxyoctyl acrylate was obtained using 1,8 octanediol instead of 1,4-butanediol. One mol of 8-hydroxyoctyl acrylate obtained, 1 mol of salicylic acid and 1 mol of borane were reacted in dichloromethane at room temperature, and 1 mol of MeOLi was further added and dissolved to obtain a desired compound.

• Compound A-3

One mol of potassium hydroxide was added to 500 g of toluene, and a vessel was purged with nitrogen while stirring

the mixture. The pressure inside the vessel was reduced using a vacuum pump. The temperature was raised to 120°C, and the reaction was conducted using 220 mols of ethylene oxide as a monomer. After the completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled until the temperature inside the vessel reached room temperature. A methanol solution of 1.1 mols of sodium methylate was added, and the temperature was slowly raised to 50°C while reducing the pressure. After methanol was completely removed, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool, 1 kg of toluene was added, 1 mol of acrylic acid chloride was added, and the reaction was conducted for 4 hours. After acid and alkali adsorption treatment was conducted, the product was filtered, and toluene was removed under reduced pressure to obtain a mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group. One mol of the resulting mono-ol, 1 mol of 2,3-naphthalenediol and 1 mol of borane were reacted in dichloromethane at room temperature, and 1 mol of LiCl was further added and dissolved to obtain a desired compound.

• Compound A-4

A mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group was prepared in the same manner as in compound A-1 except that 240 mols of propylene oxide was used as a monomer and methacrylic acid chloride was used instead of acrylic acid chloride. One mol of the resulting mono-ol, 1 mol of biphenyl-2,2'-diol and 1 mol of borane were reacted in dichloromethane at room

temperature, and 1 mol of LiBr was further added and dissolved to obtain a desired compound.

• **Compound A-5**

A mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group was prepared in the same manner as in compound A-1 except that 30 mols of ethylene oxide and 8 mols of 1,2-epoxyhexane were used as monomers and allyl chloride was used instead of acrylic acid chloride. One mol of the resulting mono-ol, 1 mol of malonic acid and 1 mol of borane were reacted in dichloromethane at room temperature, and 1 mol of LiI was further added and dissolved to obtain a desired compound.

• **Compound A-6**

A mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group was prepared in the same manner as in compound A-1 except that 4 mols of ethylene oxide was used as a monomer and allyl chloride was used instead of acrylic acid chloride. One mol of the resulting mono-ol and t-BuOLi were dissolved in ethylene glycol dimethyl ether at 40°C, and a product obtained by reacting 3 mols of fluorophenol and 1 mol of borane in dichloromethane at room temperature was added to obtain a desired compound.

• **Compound A-7**

A mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group was prepared in the same manner as in compound A-3 except that 240 mols of monomer A was used as a monomer. One mol of the

resulting mono-ol and t-BuOLi were dissolved in ethylene glycol dimethyl ether at 40°C, and a product obtained by reacting 3 mols of 1,1,1-trifluoroethanol and 1 mol of borane in dichloromethane at room temperature was added to obtain a desired compound.

• **Compound A-8**

A mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group was prepared in the same manner as in compound A-4 except that 15 mols of ethylene oxide and 5 mols of monomer B were used as monomers. One mol of the resulting mono-ol and t-BuOLi were dissolved in ethylene glycol dimethyl ether at 40°C, and a product obtained by reacting 3 mols of hexafluorophenol and 1 mol of trichloroborane in dichloromethane at room temperature was added to obtain a desired compound.

• **Compound A-9**

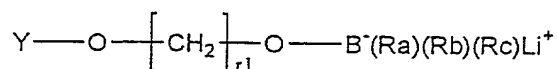
A mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group was prepared in the same manner as in compound A-5 except that 1 mol of ethylene oxide and 1 mol of monomer C were used as monomers. One mol of the resulting mono-ol and t-BuOLi were dissolved in ethylene glycol dimethyl ether at 40°C, and a product obtained by reacting 3 mols of 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol and 1 mol of borane in dichloromethane at room temperature was added to obtain a desired compound.

• **Compound A-10**

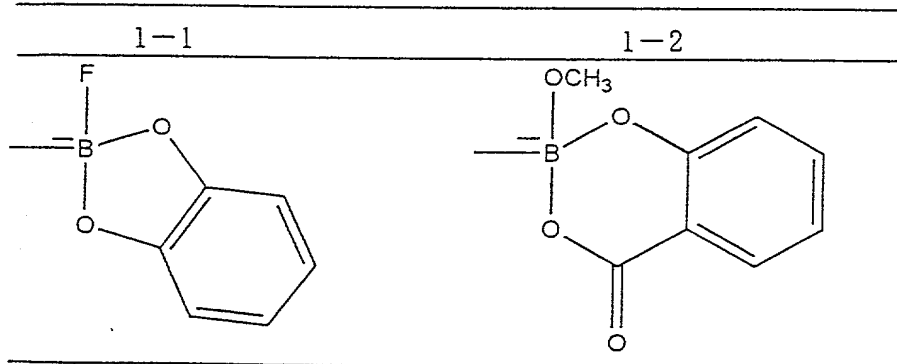
A mono-ol having a polymerizable functional group was

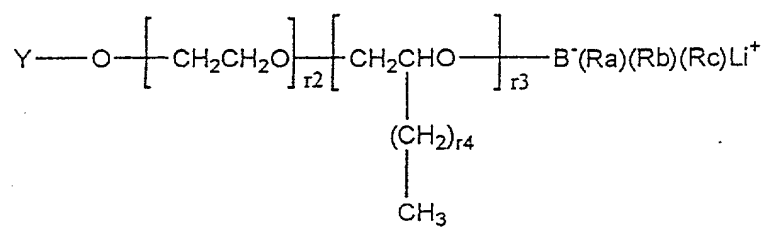
prepared in the same manner as in compound A-4 except that 10 mols of ethylene oxide and 2 mols of monomer E were used as monomers. One mol of the resulting mono-ol and t-BuOLi were dissolved in ethylene glycol dimethyl ether at 40°C, and a product obtained by reacting 3 mols of 2-trifluoromethyl-1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol and 1 mol of borane in dichloromethane at room temperature was added to obtain a desired compound.

The structures of compounds A-1 to A-10 obtained as mentioned above are as shown in the following chemical formulas and tables.



Compound	r1	Y	-B ⁻ (Ra)(Rb)(Rc)
A-1	4	acryloyl group	1-1
A-2	8	methacryloyl group	1-2





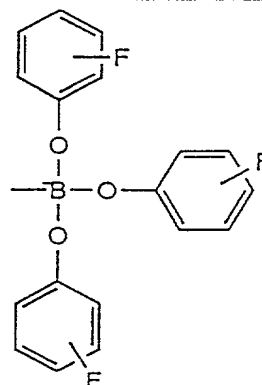
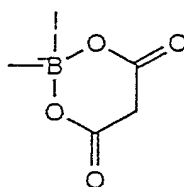
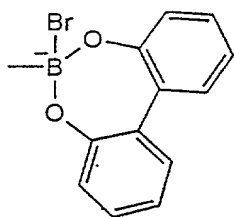
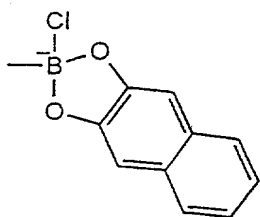
Compound	r2	r3	r4	Y	$-B^-(Ra)(Rb)(Rc)$
A-3	220	0	0	acryloyl group	1-3
A-4	0	240	1	methacryloyl group	1-4
A-5	30	8	3	allyl group	1-5
A-6	4	0	0	vinyl group	1-6

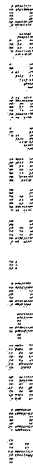
1-3

1-4

1-5

1-6





1-7	1-8	1-9	1-10
$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_2\text{CF}_3 \\ \\ \text{---B---OCH}_2\text{CF}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_2\text{CF}_3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OC}_6\text{F}_6 \\ \\ \text{---B---OC}_6\text{F}_6 \\ \\ \text{OC}_6\text{F}_6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}(\text{CF}_3)_2 \\ \\ \text{---B---OCH}(\text{CF}_3)_2 \\ \\ \text{OCH}(\text{CF}_3)_2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{C}(\text{CF}_3)_3 \\ \\ \text{---B---C}(\text{CF}_3)_3 \\ \\ \text{C}(\text{CF}_3)_3 \end{array}$

A polymeric electrolyte made of a polymeric compound having a structural unit represented by formula (11) or formula (12) was produced as shown below using each of compounds A-1 to A-10 and compounds B-1 to B-10 obtained by the method described in [Production of a compound represented by general formula (10)] described above.

• **Example 1**

One gram of compound A-1, 9 g of B-10, 1 mol/kg of LiBF_4 and 0.01 g of azoisobutyronitrile (AIBN) were dissolved in 1.2 g of γ -butyrolactone at 40°C. The mixture was poured between glass plates, and then allowed to stand at 80°C for 2 hours to obtain a polymeric electrolyte having a thickness of 500 μm .

• **Example 2**

Two grams of compound A-2, 8 g of B-8, 0.01 mol/kg of LiPF_6 and 0.01 g of AIBN were dissolved in 0.2 g of acetonitrile at 40°C. The mixture was poured between glass plates, and then allowed to stand at 80°C for 2 hours. Acetonitrile was distilled off under reduced pressure to obtain a polymeric electrolyte having a thickness of 500 μm .

• **Examples 3 to 9**

Polymeric electrolytes were obtained in the same manner as in Example 2 except that types and amounts of compounds and electrolytic salts shown in Table 4 below were used.

• **Examples 10 to 12**

Polymeric electrolytes were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that types and amounts of compounds, electrolytic salts and aprotic solvents shown in Table 4 below were used.

• **Comparative Examples 1 and 2**

Polymeric electrolytes were obtained in the same manner

as in Example 2 except that types and amounts of compounds and electrolytic salts shown in Table 4 below were used.

• **Comparative Example 3**

One gram of polyethylene oxide (PEO) having a molecular weight of 1,000,000 and 1 mol/kg of LiBF_4 were dissolved in 0.2 g of acetonitrile at 40°C, and the mixture was poured between glass plates. Acetonitrile was then distilled off under reduced pressure to obtain a polymeric electrolyte having a thickness of 500 μm .

[Measurement of a lithium ion transport rate]

Each of the polymeric electrolytes obtained in the foregoing Examples and Comparative Examples was cut in a circle having a diameter of 13 mm, and this was held between lithium metal electrodes having the same diameter. A lithium ion transport rate was measured by a DC polarization method. The results are also shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Example	Polymeric compound precursor		Electrolytic salt and its concentration (mol/kg)		Aprotic solvent	Lithium ion transport rate
1	A-1 1g	B-10 9g	LiBF ₄	1	GBL 1.2g	0.88
2	A-2 2g	B-8 8g	LiPF ₆	0.01	-	0.88
3	A-3 3g	B-3 7g	-	-	-	0.86
4	A-4 4g	B-2 6g	-	-	-	0.84
5	A-5 5g	B-9 5g	-	-	-	0.83
6	A-6 6g	B-9 4g	-	-	-	0.88
7	A-7 7g	B-5 3g	-	-	-	0.86
8	A-8 8g	B-1 2g	-	-	-	0.83
9	A-9 9g	B-4 1g	LiCl	0.5	-	0.85
10	A-10 1g	B-6 7g	LiF	3	EC 1.5g, DO 2.5g	0.83
11	A-3 1g	B-3 6g	LiBr	0.3	EC 0.5g, SL 0.5g	0.83
12	A-2 1g	B-7 5g	LiN(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₂	6	EC 27g, DME 27g	0.86
Comparative Example						
1	B-7 1g		-	-	-	unmeasurable
2	A-1 10g	B-5 1g	LiCl	15	-	unmeasurable
3	PEO 1g		LiBF ₄	1	-	0.08

* EC: ethylene carbonate, GBL: γ -butyrolactone, DO: 1,3-dioxolane, DME: 1,2-dimethoxyethane, SL: sulfolane

Industrial Applicability

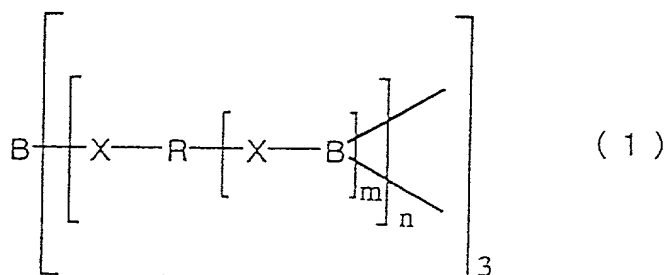
The polymeric electrolyte of the invention is greatly improved in a transport rate of charge carrier ions as compared with the ordinary ones. A transport rate refers to a rate of transporting anions and cations. Accordingly, when anions are fixed in a polymer chain and less moved, a rate of transporting cations is relatively increased consequently, which is considered to contribute toward improvement of a transport rate.

The polymeric electrolyte of the invention can be applied to various electric devices. Owing to the above-described characteristics, for example, cells having a higher voltage and a higher capacity than usual ones can be obtained. Although the usage of cells is not particularly limited, they are preferably used in portable electric appliances such as a video, a camera, a personal computer, a cellular phone and the like.

CLAIMS

1. An ion-conductive polymeric compound, characterized in that one or more boron atoms are present in a polymeric structure.

2. The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 1, characterized by being represented by the following general formula (1).



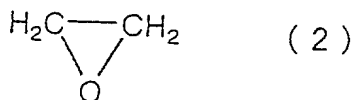
wherein X represents a hetero-atom, R represents a divalent to hexavalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, m represents an integer of 1 to 5, and n represents a recurring number of 1 or more.

3. The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the hetero-atom represented by X in general formula (1) is an oxygen atom.

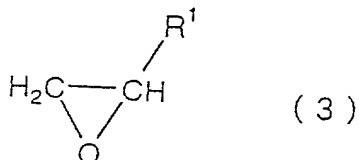
4. The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the group represented by R in general formula (1) is a polymer or a copolymer of compound (A) represented by the following formula (2) and/or compound (B) represented by the following formula

(3).

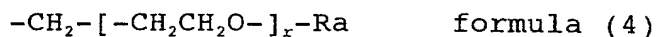
compound (A)



compound (B)

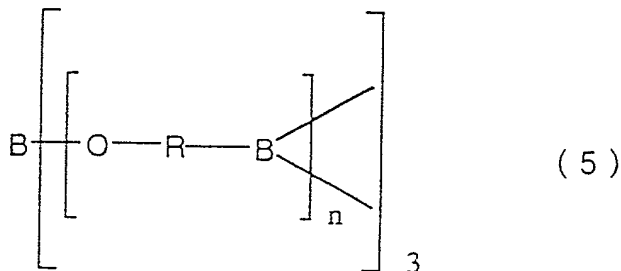


wherein R¹ represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4)



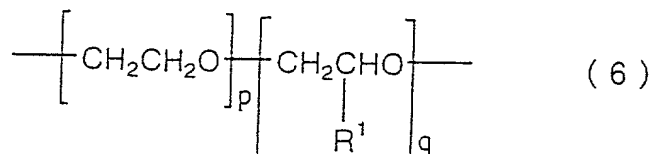
wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

5. The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4, characterized by being represented by the following general formula (5).

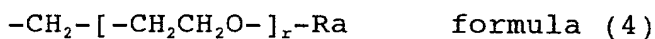


wherein R represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, represented by the following

formula (6), and n represents a recurring number of 1 or more.

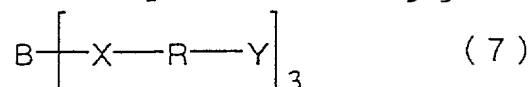


wherein R¹ is a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4), p represents an integer of 0 to 38,000, and q represents an integer of 0 to 28,000, provided p and q are not 0 at the same time.



wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

6. The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 1, characterized by being obtained by crosslinking a compound represented by the following general formula (7).

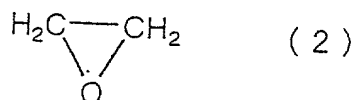


wherein X represents a hetero-atom, R represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, and Y represents a polymerizable functional group.

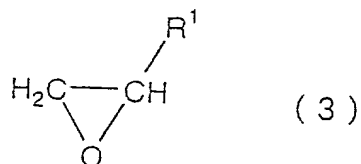
7. The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 6, characterized in that R in general formula (7) is a polymer or a copolymer of compound (A) represented by the following formula (2) and/or compound (B) represented by the

following formula (3).

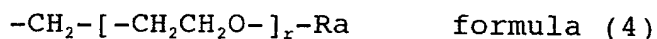
compound (A)



compound (B)

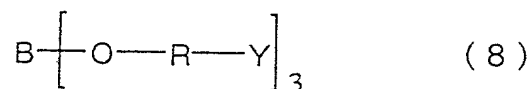


wherein R¹ represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4)

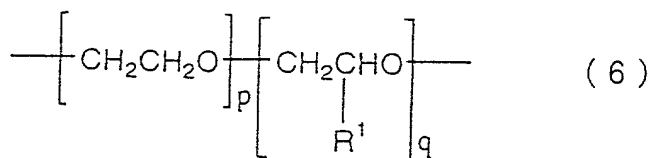


wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

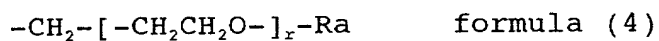
8. The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 6 or 7, characterized in that the compound represented by general formula (7) is represented by the following general formula (8).



wherein R represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, represented by the following formula (6), and Y represents a polymerizable functional group.



wherein R¹ represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4), p represents an integer of 0 to 38,000, and q represents an integer of 0 to 28,000, provided p and q are not 0 at the same time.



wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

9. The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to any one of claims 6 to 8, characterized in that the polymerizable functional group represented by Y is one or more selected from the group consisting of an acrylic residue, a methacrylic residue, an allyl group and a vinyl group.

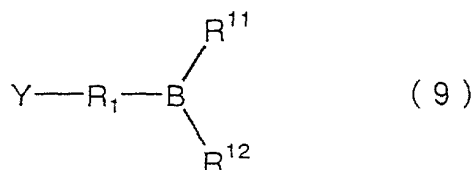
10. The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 1, characterized in that the boron atom is present in a polymeric side chain.

11. The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 1, characterized in that the boron atom is bound to an end of a polymeric main chain and/or a polymeric side chain as a part of a boron compound.

12. The ion-conductive polymeric compound according

to claim 10 or 11, characterized in that the boron atom is bound to an end of a polymeric side chain as a part of a organoboron compound.

13. The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to any one of claims 10 to 12, characterized by being obtained by polymerizing a mixture of compounds represented by the following formulas (9) and (10) respectively.



wherein R_1 represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 100, Y represents a polymerizable functional group, and R^{11} and R^{12} , which may be the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a monovalent group, or R^{11} and R^{12} are bound to each other to form a ring.

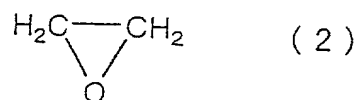


wherein R_2 represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, Y represents a polymerizable functional group, Z represents an active hydrogen residue, and k represents an integer of 2 to 6.

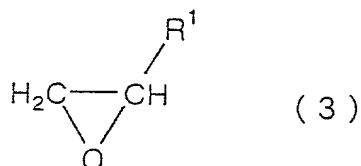
14. The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 13, characterized in that R_1 in general formula (9) and/or R_2 in general formula (10) is a polymer of compound (A)

represented by the following formula (2) and/or compound (B) represented by the following formula (3).

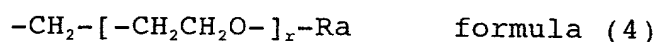
compound (A)



compound (B)

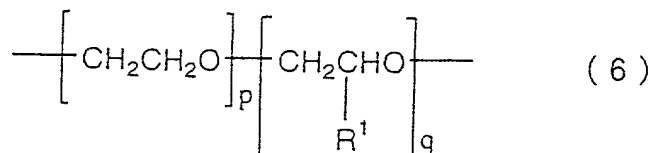


wherein R¹ represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by the following formula (4)



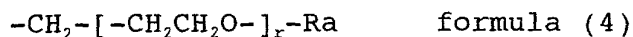
wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

15. The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to claim 13 or 14, characterized in that R₁ in general formula (9) and/or R₂ in general formula (10) is a divalent group represented by the following formula



wherein R¹ represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group or a group represented by

the following formula (4), p represents an integer of 0 to 38,000, and q represents an integer of 0 to 28,000, provided p and q are not 0 at the same time.



wherein r represents 0 or an integer of 1 or more, and Ra represents a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group or a butyl group.

16 The ion-conductive polymeric compound according to any one of claims 13 to 15, characterized in that R^{11} and R^{12} in general formula (9) are one or more selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group, an aryl group, derivatives thereof and fluorine-substituted derivatives thereof.

17. A polymeric electrolyte using one or more types of the ion-conductive polymeric compound according to any one of claims 1 to 16.

18. A polymeric electrolyte comprising one or more types of the ion-conductive polymeric compound according to any one of claims 1 to 16.

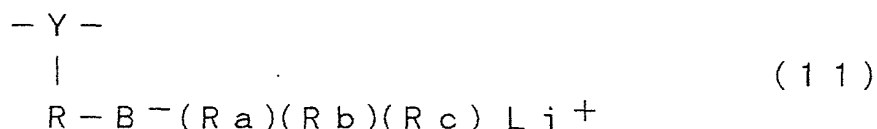
19. The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 18, characterized by further comprising a nonaqueous solvent.

20. The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 19, characterized in that the nonaqueous solvent is an aprotic solvent.

21. A polymeric electrolyte comprising a polymeric compound having a tetravalent boron atom in a polymeric

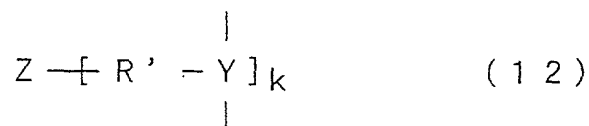
structure.

22. The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 21, characterized in that the polymeric compound has a structural unit represented by the following general formula (11) in a molecule.



wherein Y represents a residue of a polymerizable functional group, R represents a group capable of being bound to the polymerizable functional group and the boron atom and having a molecular weight of at least 40, and Ra, Rb and Rc, which may be the same or different, each represent a group capable of being bound to the boron atom.

23. The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 22, characterized in that the polymeric compound is a copolymer further having a structural unit represented by the following general formula (12)



wherein Y represents a residue of a polymerizable functional group, Z represents a residue of an active hydrogen compound, R' represents a divalent group having

a molecular weight of at least 150, and k represents an integer of 2 to 6.

24. The polymeric electrolyte according to any one of claims 21 to 23, which further comprises an aprotic solvent.

25. The polymeric electrolyte according to any one of claims 21 to 24 which further comprises an electrolytic salt.

26. The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 18 or 25, characterized in that the electrolytic salt is a lithium salt.

27. The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 26, characterized in that the lithium salt is one or more selected from the group consisting of LiBF_4 , LiPF_6 , LiClO_4 , LiAsF_6 , LiCF_3SO_3 , $\text{LiN}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2$, $\text{LiN}(\text{C}_2\text{F}_5\text{SO}_2)_2$, $\text{LiC}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_3$, LiCl , LiF , LiBr , LiI , derivatives thereof.

28. The polymeric electrolyte according to claim 20 or 24, characterized in that the aprotic solvent is one or more selected from the group consisting of carbonates, lactones, ethers, sulfolanes and dioxolanes.

29. An electric device using the polymeric electrolyte according to any one of claims 17 to 28.

30. A cell in which a positive electrode and a negative electrode are linked through the polymeric electrolyte according to any one of claims 17 to 28.

31. The cell according to claim 30, characterized in that the positive electrode is made of a double metal oxide

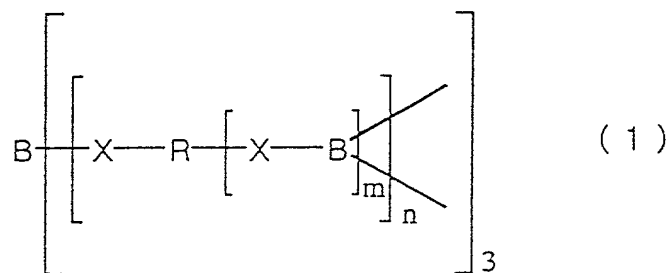
capable of occluding and releasing lithium ions, and the negative electrode is made of a lithium metal, a lithium alloy or a compound capable of occluding and releasing lithium ions reversibly.

ABSTRACT

A polymeric electrolyte which is improved in a transport rate of charge carrier ions by containing a boron atom-containing polymeric compound and an electric device using the same are provided.

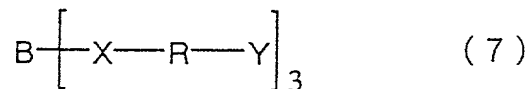
As the boron-containing polymeric compound, any of the following (A) to (D) can be used.

(A) Compound represented by the following general formula (1)



wherein X represents a hetero-atom, R represents a divalent to hexavalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150, m represents an integer of 1 to 5, and n represents a recurring number of 1 or more.

(B) Compound obtained by crosslinking a compound represented by the following general formula (7)



wherein X represents a hetero-atom, R represents a divalent group having a molecular weight of at least 150,

and Y represents a polymerizable functional group.

(C) Compound in which a boron atom is present in, for example, a polymeric side chain, preferably in an end of a polymeric main chain and/or a polymeric side chain as a part of a boron compound, more preferably in an end of a polymeric side chain as a part of an organoboron compound.

(D) Tetravalent boron-containing polymeric compound.

**COMBINED DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND
POWER OF ATTORNEY**

(Includes Reference to PCT International Applications)

Attorney's Docket Number

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

ION-CONDUCTIVE POLYMERIC COMPOUND, POLYMERIC
ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTRIC DEVICE

the specification of which (check only one item below):

- ☐ is attached hereto.
- ☒ was filed as United States application
Serial No. 09/787,233
on March 15, 2001,
and was amended
on _____ (if applicable).
- ☒ was filed as PCT international application
Number PCT/JP00/05811
on August 28, 2000
and was amended under PCT Article 19
on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed:

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119:			
Country (if PCT indicate "PCT")	Application Number	Date of Filing (day, month, year)	Priority Claimed Under 35 USC 119
Japan	11-248887	02/09/1999	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Japan	11-248888	02/09/1999	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Japan	11-248889	02/09/1999	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Japan	11-318000	09/11/1999	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

**COMBINED DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND
POWER OF ATTORNEY (Continued)**
(Includes Reference to PCT International Applications)

Attorney's Docket Number

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) or PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America that is/are listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in that/those prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

PRIOR U.S. APPLICATIONS OR PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S. FOR BENEFIT UNDER 35 U.S.C. 120:				
U.S. APPLICATIONS		STATUS (Check One)		
U.S. Application Number	U. S. Filing Date	Patented	Pending	Abandoned
PCT APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S.				
PCT Application No.	PCT Filing Date	U.S. Serial Numbers Assigned (if any)		
PCT/JP00/05811	August 28, 2000	09/787,233		

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

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